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ROOSEVELT URGES MANY REFORMS IN ANNUAL MESSAGE

Conservation of Natural Resources in Country Prominent Among Measures Advocated to Short Session.

NATION PROSPEROUS

Applause in House When the President's Final Letter Is Read—Members Keep Seats During Reading.

WASHINGTON—There was a ripple of applause when Assistant Secretary Latta, at 12:25 p. m. today, presented to the House the President's last annual message.

Nearly the full membership of the House was present when the reading began. The galleries were well filled.

Senator Dolliver offered the credentials of Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, as successor to the late Senator Allison, and escorted him to the Vice-President's desk, where the oath was administered.

Senator Aldrich then reported for the committee appointed to inform the President that Congress was in session. The Senate adjourned at 1:56 p. m. until tomorrow.

At 12:17 p. m. the reading of the message began. Unprecedented attention was given by the Senate to the final communication of Mr. Roosevelt. Nearly all remained in their seats when the clerk began reading.

The President in his annual message, which he laid before the national legislators today, drove home his conservation policy by means of half-tone reproductions of photographs showing the shocking results of timber waste in northern China and eastern Asia, all taken by a special agent of the agricultural department.

Barren mountains and plains of sand and gravel, which several centuries ago had been among the most fertile spots in the world; regions flooded by the destruction of the forests; bottom lands buried by waste; once broad and deep rivers converted into insignificant waterways, and whole regions, originally wooded, settled and cleared, but ruined since 1725, were depicted in a series of 10 views, with appropriate explanatory notes by the President.

Among the reforms urged by the Presi-
Among the reforms urged by the President is a change in the country's monetary system. The government's finances are in good shape. The President takes a good deal of satisfaction in the fact that since July 1, 1901, there has been a reduction in the interest bearing debt amounting to $90,000,000.

The President makes a strong appeal for a substitute for the Sherman anti-trust law, which he says attempts to prohibit all corporate combinations. The message recommends that telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business be placed under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

Labor Question Important.

Considerable attention is given the labor question in the message. The prohibition of child labor, the diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor and the protection of wage earners from accident and providing for monetary recompense when injured are strongly urged.

That the judges of the courts should have their salaries doubled is the firm belief of the President, who also recommends that something be done to lessen the law's delay in the various courts of the land. He takes occasion to say in this connection that injustice is often done to employees of establishments in consequence of the custom of the courts of issuing temporary injunctions without notice to the employees affected.

Especial attention is given to the subject of deforestation and the President declares that the only way whereby the forests can be preserved is by action of the state and nation. Attention is called to the deforestation that has taken place in China and other foreign countries and the desolation that has followed as a consequence.

Permanent Waterway Commission.

The waterways of the nation are discussed and on this subject the President says that until river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it will not result in the benefit needed. He urges the appointment of a permanent commission authorized to coordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan.

The message contains a recommendation for postal savings banks, parcels post for rural districts, larger appropriations for education, refers to the rapid development and growth of Hawaii and the Philippines, urges the need for four more new battleships and new destroyers and colliers and praises Japan for her speedy progress in civilization and refers to the friendly feeling now existing between the United States and Japan.

The message in part is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial standing of the nation

(Continued on Second Page.)

AHEAD OF RECORD IN SIX-DAY RACE

Cash Prizes Offered for Breaking of Old Record and First Team to Gain a Lap Make Pace Fast at New York.

NEW YORK—With eight teams tied for first honors and the second division ahead of the old record, the six-day bicycle riders at Madison Square Garden continue their race for monetary prizes. Two of the favorites, Menus Batell and Patrick Logan, are in the hospital, both receiving injuries in accidents that put their teams out of the race.

To the fact that Walthour and Root were anxious to regain the lap they lost early in the game Monday, is due the fast pace. Time and again they tried to steal away from the crowd but so far without success.

Waterbury, the polo champion, has offered a purse of $250 for the team gaining the first lap on their fellows and there is likely to be much hard riding in the attempt to win the cash.

At 2 p. m. the score was: Rutt and Stol; Anderson and Vanoni; Dupree and Georget; MacFarland and Moran; Fogler and Lawson; Palmer and Walker; Collins and Mitten; Hill and Demara, 774 miles. Walthour and Root; Devonovitch and Drobach; Galvin and Wiley, 773 miles, 9 laps. Faber and Lafourcade, 768 miles, 4 laps.

The old record is 773 miles, 3 laps, by Elkes and MacFarland, in 1900.

ADDITION TO QUINCY SCHOOL.

QUINCY—The city council has passed an order appropriating $12,000 for an addition to the Lincoln school and has accepted plans for the same.

Prague, the City of Spires and Domes

THE FAMOUS RATHHAUS CLOCK AND KARL'S BRIDGE AT PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.

The Clock on the City Hall, Shown in Upper Picture, is One of the Most Remarkable in the World, Being a Calendar as Well as Clock. Its Mechanism Presents a Procession of the Twelve Apostles. The Bridge in the Lower Picture Was Begun in 1357, and a Million Eggs, Tradition Says, Were Used in Its Construction.

FAMOUS OLD CLOCK AND BRIDGE AMONG BOHEMIAN SIGHTS

Twelve Apostles Appear In City Hall Timepiece and Viaduct Is Said to Contain Eggs in Its Mortar.

PRAGUE, Bohemia — The city of Prague, recently brought into notice because of the uprising of her population against Austrian rule, contains many quaint examples of the builders' art. Among the best known of these is, perhaps, the "Karlsbruecke" or Karl's bridge, so named in honor of the Emperor Charles IV., who laid the corner stone of the structure in 1357.

Many legends are told concerning this old bridge. The one finding widest credence among all classes is a tale to the effect that "Kaiser Karl" ordered his trusty subjects to bring eggs to mix with the mortar for holding the stones of the ponderous arches together, for certain of the Emperor's wise men, whom he had brought from the far East, had declared that a mixture of this sort would last for all time. The bridge was under construction for 146 years, and it is said that millions of eggs were used for this purpose during that time.

Whether this story be true or not, the old structure still remains, a monument to the builder, and apparently as intact as on the first day it was used.

The other picture shows the famous astronomical clock which adorns the tower of the "Rathhaus," or city hall of Prague. This strange timepiece, which rivals in interest the famous clocks of Nuremberg and Basle, was first set going in 1490, two years before Columbus discovered America! The clock strikes the hours up to 24, also showing the months, days of the week, signs of Zodiac, the moon's phases, and feast days. In addition to this there are a number of peculiar mechanical effects in connection with the clock, the most remarkable of which is a procession of the 12 apostles, who file by behind two square doors above the dial, a few moments before the hour. The doors fly open suddenly, and, when the procession has gone by, close just as quickly, reminding one of the cuckoo clocks so often seen in this country.

After this has occurred, another smaller door above the first two opens, and a rooster appears, who crows the requisite number of times to correspond with the hour, then he too disappears, and the crowd which always congregates to watch this ever novel performance, scatters in all directions to take up its interrupted work.

GOVERNORS AT CAPITAL AIM TO SAVE NATURAL WEALTH

Joint Convention of Chief Executives of the States and Conservation Commission to Be Addressed Today by Roosevelt, Taft and Other Noted Public Men.

WASHINGTON — Governors from many states in the Union have arrived here to participate in the general conservation conference that is to be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, at which the Governors or their representatives, representatives of the House and Senate, delegates from the national and state conservation commissions, members of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, the Southern Commercial Congress and other commercial bodies now in session in Washington are to be present.

An informal session was held at the New Willard Hotel this morning, attended by the visiting Governors and other distinguished men. President Roosevelt, President-elect Taft and Governor Chamberlain of Oregon are to speak, besides representatives of other states.

Want Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota is here with a delegation to attend both the conservation commission and the Rivers and Harbors Congress, and Governor Deneen of Illinois is expected with a delegation of 30 from his state. Both will push the lakes-to-gulf waterway scheme.

Governor Gillette of California has wired that he cannot be present, but that he has appointed a delegation to represent him.

Governor Swanson of Virginia heads the delegation from that state, and Governor Patterson of Tennessee is to make one of the addresses at the rivers and harbors congress.

Governor Guild of Massachusetts, State Forester F. W. Rane, Prof. George F. Swain of the Massachusetts institute of Technology and Nathan D. Bill of Springfield, members of the state conservation commission; Edwin Start of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts forestry association, and President Woodbury of the state cotton manufacturers' association will attend the meeting.

Hawaiian Governor Present.

Governor Frear of Hawaii is here to urge the improvement of Pearl harbor and a liberal appropriation by Congress to further the work of dredging in the Hawaiian harbor.

Today's meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress was devoted to a discussion of various natural resources of the South and their development.

The iron industry of the South was discussed by Edwin C. Eckel of Washington and the cotton monopoly and manufacture by D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C.

The afternoon session will be devoted to a discussion of building materials, timber resources and agricultural revolution in the South.

The Southern Congress will end its sessions tonight, when the committee on permanent organization will report a constitution and by-laws and permanent officers will be elected.

It is planned to hold meetings hereafter annually, and the place of next year's meeting will be designated tonight.

REVERE DEMANDS RAILROAD CHANGE

Atty. Rosen Walsworth of Revere, representing the board of selectmen and 21 other citizens of that town, has petitioned the board of railroad commissioners for extensive improvements on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad.

Mr. Walsworth alleges that for a number of years the Boston & Maine Railroad has controlled, and now controls, the "Narrow Gauge," in defiance of law, and he asks that each road be compelled to comply with its charter, and maintain competition, each against the other.

Among the things asked for are demands that the "Narrow Gauge" be equipped with standard gauge, with local freight and express service, higher speed, a tunnel connection with the city of Boston, and a transfer arrangement with the Boston Elevated. A date for hearing the petition will be assigned later.

CAPT. ZOLLARS TO MANILA.

Capt. Charles O. Zollars, for two years in command of the 151st company, coast artillery, at Fort Revere, Hull, has been transferred to the command of the 50th company, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and will leave with his company for Manila by transport from New York Feb. 15.

NAMES PALMER DELEGATE.

Daniel C. V. Palmer, Massachusetts commissioner of weights and measures, has been appointed by Governor Guild a delegate to the fourth annual conference on weights and measures, to be held at Washington Dec. 17.

STUDY ESPERANTO IN SCHOOLS HERE?

Esperanto received a hearing and some consideration at Monday night's school committee meeting when a set of resolutions from the city council was presented asking that the new language be taken up as a regular study in the Boston High School of Commerce.

No action was taken on the suggestion on this occasion but it is believed that the new language will be given a trial. The request urged the advantages of Esperanto purely from a commercial standpoint, and its present place in the regular course at the Institute of Technology and a number of leading colleges of the country was cited. One of the arguments that apparently carries weight with the members of the committee is the fact that the appeal is for consideration of the language on a commercial and business basis entirely. By a vote of the board the matter is left in the hands of the superintendent.

RANGER ASSIGNED AS TRAINING SHIP

The U. S. gunboat Ranger, which will replace the Enterprise as the Massachusetts nautical training ship, went out of commission today by order of Rear Admiral Swift, commandant of the Boston navy yard.

The Ranger will probably not be substituted for the Enterprise till some time in early spring, when the latter vessel will be stricken from the navy list and sold for junk.

COURT CONFIRMS BIG WORKS SALE

In the action of Charles D. Haughton vs the Arnold Print Works, Judge Lowell of the U. S. circuit court today handed down a decree, confirming the sale of the property of the corporation for $2,000,000 to Charles W. Jones, Daniel G. Wing and Simeon B. Chase as a committee of creditors, and authorizing a conveyance of the same to the reorganized corporation bearing the same name.

The purchasers paid $100,000 on account and the court decrees that they shall not be required to pay the balance of $1,900,000 before receiving a conveyance and transfer of the property, but all rights to any distributive share or claim proved or owned by the committee of creditors, under any order of distribution which may be made in this cause, shall be applicable to the payment of the balance of the purchase price in such manner as the court may determine.

The court authorizes Receivers W. Murray Crane, James J. Storrow and H. E. Warner to remain in control of the plant until the transfer of title is effected, and to expend such money as comes into their hands to defray certain expenses of the plant.

FATHER KILLS TWO DAUGHTERS.

WAKEFIELD — Hiram L. Badger, 41 years old, shot and instantly killed his two sleeping daughters, Florence, 15, and Katherine, 7, here today. Then he fled down the main street of the town, firing into a store and shooting one man. He then threw the pistol away and was captured by citizens.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON SUBWAY ROUTE

Because of the failure of the board of aldermen of the city of Boston to take action on the petition of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company within 60 days, asking for an approval of their plans for connecting the proposed Cambridge Main street subway with the present structure in this city, the company has filed a petition with the railroad commissioners, asking for approval of the plans proposed.

The route which the company desires is set forth as follows: From the Park street subway station, through a tunnel beneath Beacon Hill to a point near the northwest corner of Phillips and Grove streets, thence through Cambridge street to the easterly end of the Cambridge bridge.

WRECK ENGINEER IS ARRAIGNED

Thomas W. Whitcher, the New York, New Haven & Hartford engineer who was declared to be responsible for the accident in the South station yards which resulted in the death of two persons, was arraigned in the South Boston district court before Judge Fallon today charged with manslaughter.

Through his counsel, Thomas Proctor, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty and the prosecution under the direction of Capt. Joseph Dugan commenced the presentation of the government's case against the engineer.

According to the contentions of the government the defendant ran his train past signals which were set against him.

PEACE IS KEYNOTE OF LAST SESSION OF CHURCH COUNCIL

Report On International Relations Declares Spanish War Unnecessary and Resolution That War Is Evil.

ARBITRATION PLEA

PHILADELPHIA—"Peace" was the keynote of the closing session of the Federal Council of the Protestant Churches today.

The report of the committee on international relations was the first business. This committee unanimously expressed the sentiment that the Christian churches should pronounce anathema upon the heresy of war. Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the law department of Yale University, acted as spokesman. After tracing the peace sentiment through the bitter religious and political wars often waged in the name of religion, the speaker declared that the war between Spain and the United States was unrighteous according to Christian standards.

Spanish War Unnecessary.

"The war with Spain was not necessary for Spain was ready to arbitrate the matters of which the United States complained. The war was precipitated by a portion of the press that was jingo and sensational as truly as the Crimean war was brought upon England by the London Times."

While Professor Rogers condemned the war with Spain, he declared that the United States has, through its representatives at The Hague tribunal, blazed the way for international peace, arbitration and gradual disarmament.

Resolves for Arbitration.

The peace resolutions placed before the convention declared that body's conviction that war is evil and Christian nations should determine by obligatory arbitration the international differences which cannot be settled by diplomacy; favors the creation of the international court of arbitral justice proposed by the second Hague conference; opposes the increase of armaments and deplores the failure of The Hague conferences to come to an agreement on this subject; and expresses its satisfaction that the government of the United States has recently entered into treaties of arbitration with some nations, and trusts that without unnecessary delay other treaties of arbitration may be made with other states; regrets that it seemed to the contracting powers to be desirable to restrict the subjects to be arbitrated to the somewhat narrow limits which the treaties define.

TAFT MAY COME TO NORTH SHORE

Summer residents of Massachusetts along the North shore may have a notable addition to their number during Mr. Taft's term of office. It is thought that possibly he will spend next season at one of the cottages in that region, for his intention of passing his summer in New England has been announced.

Up and down the shore there are many personal friends of the new President. Secretary Taft has been at Beverly and at the Farms several times when he was staying with the William J. Boardmans at Manchester.

Congressman Gardner of Hamilton was one of the Taft leaders at the caucuses, and another friend of the new President is Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer, who also lives at Hamilton. There are several colonists who come from Washington for the summer. Mrs. Susan Longworth, mother of Congressman Longworth, has a cottage at Mingo Beach. There are several cottages at the Farms, Cove and Pride's Crossing, as well as at Manchester, that are beautifully adapted for a summer home for the future President.

RAILWAY WANTS BRIDGE REPAIRED

The railroad commissioners gave a hearing today on the petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company that the city of Boston be compelled to repair the Boylston street bridge and put it in condition to support the cars of the company with safety. Corporation Counsel Babson, for the city, said the bridge was built to carry only 20 tons, and is safe enough at present for that load, although it is not safe for the 50-ton cars of the Elevated. The hearing was finally continued until Dec. 18, in order that the Elevated may file a statement of just what it desires done.

NOMINATION SENT TO SENATE.

WASHINGTON—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters: Connecticut, William H. Kelsey, Clinton; Alexander B. Gardner, Milford; Harvey S. Halligan, Seymour.

Massachusetts: Elmer Standley, Beverly Farms; J. C. Sheehan East Bridgewater; Samuel Atwell, Kingston; George E. Ricker, Merrimac; W. F. Wiley, Peabody; Marie E. White, South Hadley; C. J. Shepard, Waltham; A. B. Fay, Northboro.

NO CITY PERMIT NEEDED IN BOSTON FOR BILLBOARDS

Public Nuisance Can Be Abated by Women "Whitelisting" Such Advertisers Says Head of Civic League.

CAMBRIDGE STRICT

The statement of George R. Nugent of the Sprague-Nugent Company that his firm could erect a billboard anywhere in Boston without a city permit apparently is not so "law-defying" as it sounds, according to City Clerk Priest of Boston. Mr. Nugent was before the board of appeals of the Cambridge buildings department on the question of a permit for a billboard in Cambridge, and made the assertion to show that Cambridge was more strict regarding such permits than most other Massachusetts cities and towns.

John T. Priest, city clerk of Boston, today said that the matter was just about as Mr. Nugent had stated. A billboard can be erected anywhere in Boston on private land without a permit from the city. There is one exception to this as stated by Mr. Priest, which is that a board cannot be erected along a parkway without permission of the park commission, who have the power to absolutely forbid it if they feel that it would injure the driveway.

The Rev. Edward Cummings, president of the Massachusetts Civic League, says that the society has found the question a very difficult one. A few years ago, when they had succeeded in getting a law passed to regulate the matter, it was practically declared unconstitutional, conflicting with rights in private land. This legal objection, while not stopping them as to laws, has set them to work in other directions. Mr. Cummings says that an appeal is being made to the intelligence of the communities and to the various village improvement societies, to educate the people away from this method of advertising.

In his opinion, the women have quite a little to do with it, as most of these advertisements appeal to them. If they would take the matter up in their clubs and treat it after the manner of the Consumers' League—that is by "whitelisting"—much good could be done, he thinks. This method is to select in buying those dealers who use methods of advertising which are in accord with the better views, such as magazines and newspapers.

SPECIAL MILITARY BOARD PLANNING WINTER ACTIVITY

General Clark Presides at the Meeting Which Is Arranging for Rifle Range and Increased Armory Work.

A special military board selected by Adjt. Gen. Brigham from among the officers of the state militia is in session at the state house this afternoon, considering plans for an active winter in military circles.

Gen. Embury P. Clark of Springfield, commanding the second brigade is presiding. The board will consider plans for armory work in considerable detail and the matter of supplying each armory with rifle ranges will also be taken up.

At present only a few of the many armories of the state have rifle ranges for winter practice, and those who do possess them have installed them at the expense of the men of the various companies occupying the armory.

The coming winter will in all probability be one of the most active for Massachusetts militiamen they have ever seen, and it is proposed to inaugurate many brand new schemes for armory work.

DORCHESTER HOUSE ROBBED.

Between 5:30 and 8:30 p. m. Monday the home of Mrs. Katherine Frost, at 21 Robin Hood street, Dorchester, was broken into by burglars and more than $500 worth of valuables were taken.

Weather Forecast

Following is the forecast for today and tomorrow:

For Boston and vicinity—Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday fair, light to moderate winds, west to southwest; minimum temperature 22 to 26 degrees.

For New England: Fair tonight, colder except in Vermont and northern Maine; Wednesday fair, light to moderate winds, west to southwest.

TAFT ASKS SOUTH TO CEASE BEING SOLID IN POLITICS

Tells North Carolina Men in New York He Will Try to Be President of Whole Country During His Term.

NO SOCIAL EQUALITY

NEW YORK—President-elect Taft in an address before the North Carolina Association of this city, urged the men of the South to break away from the sentiment and traditions of their political past and cast their ballots in accordance with their genuine economic and political beliefs.

Nothing would give him greater pride during his coming term in the chief executive's office, he said, than to so direct the policy of the national government with respect to the southern states as to convince the intelligent citizens of the South of the desire of his administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them and of bringing them and their northern fellow-citizens closer in sympathy and point of view.

Tribute to North Carolina.

After paying a tribute to North Carolina, the speaker pointed out that the country's laws were made for the North and the South and the functions of the government extended from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico.

"The proposal to repeal the 15th amendment is utterly impracticable," said Mr. Taft, "and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. What we are considering is something practical, something that means attainable progress.

"It seems to me to follow, therefore, that there is, or ought to be, a common ground upon which we can all stand in respect to the race question in the South, and its political bearing, that takes away any justification for maintaining the continued solidity of the South to prevent the so-called negro domination. The apprehension that in some way or other a social equality between the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures really has no foundation except in the imagination of those who fear such a result.

Not Seeking Social Equality.

"The federal government has nothing to do with social equality. The war amendments do not declare in favor of social equality; all that the law or constitution attempt to secure is equality of opportunity before the law and in the pursuit of happiness and in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

"Social equality is something that grows out of voluntary concessions by the individuals forming society. With the elimination of the race question can we say that there are removed all the reasons why the people of the South are reluctant to give up their political solidity and divide themselves on party lines in accordance with their economic and political views? No.

Bring North and South Closer.

"The recent election has made it probable that I shall become more or less responsible for the policy of the next presidential administration, and I improve this opportunity to say that nothing would give me greater pride, because nothing would give me greater claim to the gratitude of my fellow citizens, if I could so direct that policy in respect to the southern states as to convince its intelligent citizens of the desire of the administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them, and of bringing them and their northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view."

CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR U. S. SAILORS

NEW YORK—The last Christmas mail for the men of the battleship fleet, now on its way to American waters, will leave this port by the White Star liner Arabic, sailing for Liverpool on Saturday, Dec. 12. The mail will be sent from Liverpool to London, where a special federal despatch agent will see that it is transshipped on the swiftest vessel bound to the east.

The fleet is scheduled to arrive at Colombo, Ceylon, on Dec. 14, and will stay there six days. Most of the Christmas mail probably will reach the bluejackets and marines at Aden or Suez. The fleet expects to arrive at the latter port, the eastern entrance to the Suez canal, on Jan. 4.

Packages for the fleet have been coming into the postoffices of big cities in enormous quantities.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING BURNS.

NEW YORK—Fire destroyed the general supply building of the Western Union Telegraph Company on Franklin street early today, resulting in a loss of $150,000. The flames were not discovered until an elevator shaft was ablaze from basement to roof and by the time the firemen arrived it had gained great headway. The cause of the fire is unknown.

INSURANCE DIRECTORS SUED.

NEW YORK—Receivers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company have instituted civil suits for an accounting for about $200,000 of the funds of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from Frederick A. Burnham, formerly president, and six directors of the association.

MANY CANAL BOND BIDS THROWN OUT

Average Price Paid to Government Is 102.4368 and 159 Bids, Amounting to $30,000,000 Are Accepted.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Cortelyou announces that the Panama canal bonds have been sold at an average of 102.4368, the lowest bid accepted being 102.2778. Of 834 bids received, all but three were accompanied by cash or certified checks for 2 per cent of the face value of the bonds applied for. The total number of regular bids, therefore, was 831, subscribing for $102,808,800.

Of these 159 were accepted, amounting to $30,000,000, and 672 bids were rejected, amounting to $72,808,800. The bonds were authorized under the Spooner law authorizing an issue of $130,000,000 for the construction of the canal. They will bear interest at 2 per cent and will be exempt from taxation in any form.

The names of the successful bidders, with the price offered, are: Fisk and Robinson, New York, five bids, $2,000,000 each, at prices ranging from 102.283 to 102.783; Chase National Bank, New York, three bids, $1,000,000 each, at prices ranging from 102.3005 to 102.5005; the National City Bank of New York, $10,242,760 at 102.2778. The highest bid was by J. F. Houseman of Bradshaw, Neb., for $100 at 105.

The expenditures on account of the canal have exceeded the amount of the bonds issued thus far, the balance being paid out of current funds.

MADDEN TO CAPTAIN BOSTON LATIN.

Frank Madden has been elected captain of the Boston Latin football eleven for 1900. His candidacy was opposed by Fraser, who played end. The election was made unanimous. Madden has played three years, in 1906 at guard, 1907 as a halfback and this past season as halfback and end.

STATE BUYS LAND TO SAVE GROUSE

Martha's Vineyard District of Many Acres Purchased by Appropriation and "Heath Hen" Becomes Numerous.

Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the Massachusetts commission on fisheries and game, today announced the purchase of 600 acres of land on Martha's Vineyard, which it is proposed to devote to the propagation of the pinnated grouse, or heath hen. This bird had, a few years ago, become practically extinct. It apparently made its last stand on the island of Martha's Vineyard, and in the winter of 1906-07 only 77 individual birds could be accounted for. This number, however, was increased by the very favorable conditions of the summer of a year ago, and it is believed that at present there are 150 birds on the island.

In speaking of the work already started by the commission, Chairman Field said:

"The commissioners on fisheries and game, by act of the Legislature were given power to acquire by purchase or procure by legal procedure not more than 1000 acres of land on Martha's Vineyard for the purpose of making firestops, for the protection from fire of the breeding grounds of the heath hen or of otherwise securing the maintenance and increase of such pinnated grouse, or of any other species of wild birds upon said islands.

"Our work is now well under way and excellent results should come as a reward within a few years.

"This has been possible through the direct appropriation by the state, but primarily through the personal interest and private subscription made by William Brewster, F. S. Pearson, C. B. Clark, John E. Thayer, H. H. Fay, S. M. Feld, Frank E. Peabody, L. D. Baker, Arthur F. Whitin, Judge F. C. Lowell, Dr. John C. Phillips, R. C. Robbins, Gardner M. Lane, Dr. B. H. Kidder, Hon Herbert Parker, Anawan Club, R. L. Agassiz, A. P. Gardner, Clinton G. Abbott, Edward L. Parker, Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Dr. Gorham Bacon, Harriet E. Freeman, Middlesex Sportsmen's Association, National Audubon Society, W. P. Wharton, Town of Tisbury and town of West Tisbury.

"When the work of complete protection was taken up careful counts disclosed but 21 birds. This autumn over 60 birds have been counted in a single flock, and it is reasonable to suppose that a complete count will show at least 150 birds."

DON'T GO TO LAW; HERE'S A REASON

KINGSTON, N. Y.—The employment of 22 lawyers in her various litigations, according to statements made to Justice Fitts in the supreme court, may bring no result to Mrs. Marie Dudley of Philadelphia, wife of a well known physician, who is likely to have her $100,000 suit against Mrs. Elizabeth Battelle Vanderpool of Washington and Saugerties dismissed.

For 11 terms of court the case has been put over on the plaintiff's application. Ex-Mayor William D. Brinnier of Kingston, representing Mrs. Vanderpool, insists the case be tried or dismissed.

ADVISE CASTRO'S LANDING IN SPAIN

BORDEAUX, France—Telegrams intended for President Castro, of Venezuela, were sent by the French authorities to Santandar, Spain, where the vessel carrying Castro will stop before coming to Bordeaux, advising him to stop at Santander and not to come on to this port. The telegrams informed Castro that he might suffer bodily injury were he to land in this city as many people have lost money in Castro's confiscation of their Venzuelan interests.

IMPROVE BUTTER BY EXPERIMENTS AT A UNIVERSITY

Diplomas Awarded for Best Average Scores in Four Contests at Agricultural Department of Cornell.

GIVE ADVICE FREE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Everyone who uses butter will be interested in the series of contests just brought to a close at the college of agriculture of Cornell University. Prof. R. A. Pearson, formerly head of the dairy department but now commissioner of agriculture of New York, for several years had seen the importance of improving the quality of butter made in the state so as to secure and maintain a uniform high grade comparable with the quality of butter from certain of the Western states, but until the present year there were no facilities at the University for caring for the exhibits. When the new buildings of the college of agriculture were built, however, every facility was provided not only for teaching all details of the dairy industry, but cold storage in the building enabled the college to undertake the contests.

Agitation began in June and the first contest was held in August. The series is unique in the East, not only because it is the first systematic one undertaken in the section but because the state department of agriculture at Albany and the college at Ithaca cooperated in order to secure the highest standard of efficiency. The September contest was held at the New York state fair, where it attracted very wide attention because of its novelty and value to the dairy industry of the state. The other three, that is August, October and November, were held at the college.

Basis of Awards.

Before the contest began it was arranged to award a diploma of merit to the butter maker who should make the best average score in the four contests. Samples were sent by the exhibitors, judged, and sold after each contest, and the money sent to the exhibitor. The scores were made upon a definite scale of points including color, flavor, texture, saltiness, etc., and the full record sent to each exhibitor with further criticisms so that improvement could be made in the next sample.

Improvement there was certainly. Although the first samples were of better than average quality yet the makers strove to rectify even slight mistakes. The result was that the fourth trial showed marked advance in quality. No less than nine of the makers in the last of the series reached a score of 90 per cent or more, and the two highest reached scores of 98 and a fraction per cent. In this last month Henry Ayers of Etna and C. A. Tarbell of Smithville Flats were within a quarter of one per cent of each other. These butter judges have such fine discrimination!

In all the contests of the series the competition has been very close and the difference in points between the leading men close. W. G. Harkness of Delhi, who scored 97 per cent in the November contest, attained the highest average score in the four months and was awarded the diploma.

TREAT DEFENDS BANKING SYSTEM

Treasurer of United States at New Haven Commends Efforts at New Legislation—Favors Postal Savings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce, outlined a plan for the establishment of a national clearing house bank, which, he said, would give all the advantages and functions of a great central bank.

"I am glad to know," he said, "that the new comptroller of the currency, Lawrence O. Murray, is inaugurating such measures as will give greater confidence in the management of banks and in a measure prevent speculative tactics that have so often wrecked otherwise good banks."

Mitigation of Panic's Force.

Speaking on "Some Unsolved Financial Problems," Mr. Treat referred to the recent financial panic as a cyclone, which, he said, was not altogether unexpected. He said that "in the nature of things it is quite impossible to avoid the recurrence of such panics, yet their force may be mitigated."

Mr. Treat cited statistics to show the financial supremacy of the United States, and then entered upon the defense of our national banking system.

Defends Banking System.

"When we reflect," said he, "upon the colossal undertakings that the system has enabled us to finance during the past 45 years, we find that they surpass the unrestrained imagination of the most optimistic financier. And yet there are those who take delight in saying that our national banking system is the worst in the world."

Mr. Treat took up as "another fallacy" the charge that the national banking system unnecessarily locks up money, and he described the process of bank organization and reserve deposits.

Mr. Treat expressed doubt whether postal savings banks would be in any great way inimical to the present organized savings banks, which, he said, pay depositors twice the rate of interest (4 per cent) to the 2 per cent of the government.

DANIELS BEQUEST TO MUSIC SOCIETY

DEDHAM—The will of George Fred Daniels of Brookline, filed in the Norfolk registry of probate, gives $2,000 to the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, of which the deceased was president, and $100 is left to the Salvation Army. These are the only public bequests.

To his daughter, Mabel Wheeler Daniels, he leaves $10,000 and 50 shares of stock. Many smaller bequests are made to relatives and friends, ranging from $250 to $1,000 each. The remainder of the estate is left to his wife Maria. She and Francis E. Bacon, a business partner of the deceased, are named as executors of the will, which is dated Nov. 9, 1906.

MRS. PALMER TO START A PAPER?

CHICAGO—Mrs. Potter Palmer, society leader, may enter the newspaper field in Chicago. It is stated that she will furnish funds to back a syndicate in the purchase of a newspaper, and that H. H. Kohlsaat, formerly interested in newspaper enterprises here, will be in charge of the publication, which will be Democratic in policy.

Her object is to provide an occupation for her two sons, Potter and Honore. Potter Palmer recently married Pauline Kohlsaat, daughter of the former newspaper owner, and through the efforts of Mr. Kohlsaat Mrs. Palmer has been interested in the proposition. It is said that $2,000,000 is involved.

BOARD FORBIDS GIFTS BY CADETS

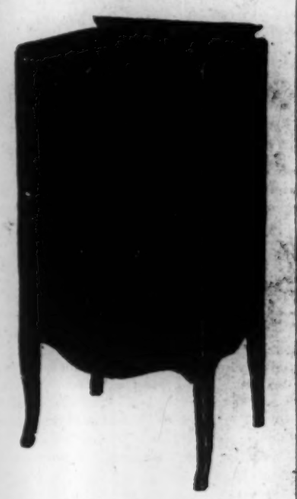
A new rule has been made with reference to the Latin and high schools by the Boston school committee by which officers of school regiments are forbidden to give medals, prizes or entertainments to regimental companies, and members of cadet companies are forbidden to present swords or other gifts to their officers.

The rule is considered by the committee to tend toward social equality, and is made to check a practise which has been growing of late, making it almost incumbent on officers to give a dinner to their companies at the end of each school year. This practise, the superintendent believes, is an unhealthy one, as it has tended to prevent poor boys from becoming officers in cadet companies.

KNEISEL QUARTET CONCERT.

The Kneisel Quartet will give its second concert of the season in Fenway court, Mrs. John L. Gardner's palace, this evening, with Arthur Foote assisting artist.

Music Cabinets THAT ARE Distinctive



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ROOSEVELT URGES MANY REFORMS IN MESSAGE

(Continued from First Page.)

at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the Government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

Government Relieved Money Stress.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of $902,991,399. The increase in the per capita during this period was $7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the Treasury Department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the Treasury had been reduced to approximately $5,000,000.

Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for $50,000,000 Panama canal bonds, and $100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only $24,631,980 of the Panama canal bonds and $15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

Country's Taxes Decreased.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907, and a deficit in the years of 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of $99,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest-bearing debt of the United States from $987,141,040 to $897,253,990, notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to $54,931,980, and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting, to $15,435,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of $200,309,400 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of $8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama Canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increase of taxes; on the contrary some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

New Law to Govern Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the interstate commerce commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in the matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations.

The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing wherever it is found; and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage-worker or a tiller of the soil.

I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage workers of railway, mill and factory.

Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reason; and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice.

Inheritance Tax on Fortunes.

Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as is possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work, and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by state action; but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. I most earnestly urge upon the Congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil; and a remedy should be devised.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings.

Must Stop Forestry Devastation.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important conservation of the natural resources of the country.

Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of our splendid forests, we have already crossed the verge of a timber famine in this country, and no measures that we now take can, at least for many years, undo the mischief that has already been done. But we can prevent further mischief being done; and it would be in the highest degree reprehensible to let any consideration of temporary convenience or temporary cost intterfere with such action, especially as regards the national forests which the nation can now at this very moment control.

In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil is gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it; although of course much could be done to prevent the still further eastward extension of the Mongolian Desert if the Chinese government would act at once.

What has thus happened in Northern China, what has happened in Central Asia, in Palestine, in North Africa, in parts of the Mediterranean countries of Europe, will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of the Congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue thus to expend the revenues of the government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it.

More Money for Education.

With the limited means hitherto provided, the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the Congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but $87,500—an amount less than they were 10 years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were 30 years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers, and above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities, that is, speeed and turning circle, and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

Nothing better for the Navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise, and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own.

Leading Events in Athletic World — Baseball Magnates Meet

HARVARD RULES OF ELIGIBILITY ON HIGH PLANE

The Amateur and Academic Standings of Candidates for Various Varsity Teams Must Be of the Best.

ELEVATING SPORTS

No college has such a strict set of eligibility rules as those which are now in vogue at Harvard. Not only does the amateur status of the candidate have to be above question, but his academic record must meet every requirement of the faculty. The following are the rules now in force.

Rule 1. No one shall be allowed to represent Harvard University in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, unless he is, and intends to be throughout the college year, a bona fide member of the university, taking a full year's work.

Rule 2. No student on probation can take part in any public athletic contest. A student who is dropped for neglect of his studies into a lower class shall be debarred from taking part in any intercollegiate contests until the end of the next academic year, or until he produces from the faculty satisfactory evidence that he has made up all deficiencies which stand in the way of his restoration to his original class; but if not on probation he may take part in inter-class contests. Students even if on probation may take part in scrub baseball or scrub football series, and in the dormitory and graded crew races. Students on probation will not be allowed to take part in the university golf or tennis tournaments or in class contests.

No Freshman on Varsity Teams.

Rule 3. (a) No student shall be eligible for membership on a university team until he shall have completed satisfactorily a full year's work at the university and has passed satisfactorily the examinations for an advance with his class. Failure however to pass these examinations on account of illness shall not render a student ineligible.

(b) No student shall be eligible for membership on a university team who holds a degree advanced enough to admit him at least to the senior class.

(c) No special student shall be eligible to membership on a university team until he has satisfied entrance requirements equivalent to those required of freshmen; has completed a full year's work equivalent to that required of candidates for a degree and has passed a satisfactory examination in said work; and is taking during his year of competition a full year's work at the university.

Must Be Strict Amateur.

Rule 4. No student shall be allowed to represent Harvard University in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who, either before or since entering the university, shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake, or a money prize, or a share of the entrance fees or admission money; or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livlihood; or who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from the college organization, or from any permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member, the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses. Any trivial or merely technical violation of this rule shall be judged on its merits by the committee. No student of Harvard University who has played on any semi-professional nine, or on any so-called summer baseball nine, shall represent Harvard University in any public contest until he has received special permission from the committee.

Rules 1-4 are to apply to all branches of sport.

Rule 5. No student, whether he has represented one of more colleges, shall take part in intercollegiate contests for more than three years. This rule is to be construed as referring only to the four main branches of sport, namely, football, baseball, rowing, and track athletics.

In the above rule the term "college" includes all institutions named in the list of colleges and technological schools in the latest report of the U. S. commissioner of education, as well as all foreign schools of learning of a similar rank; also the U. S. academies of West Point and Annapolis.

Can Be on Only Two Teams a Year.

Rule 6. No student shall be allowed to represent the university in more than two of the three periods of sport in any one year. This rule applies to freshmen as well as to the university teams.

Rule 7. No student shall take part in any public athletic contest without the previous permission of the director of the gymnasium, based upon such physical examination as may be required.

Rule 8. No student shall become a candidate for any crew unless he is able to swim.

Rule 9. No student shall be a member of a freshman team or crew except one who is a member of the first-year class and in his first year of residence, and in satisfactory standing.

Rule 10. Each student shall be eligible for the class team or crew of that class only with which he originally entered the university; provided that any student may be assigned to another class team or crew by special vote of the committee for cause shown.

Rule 10. No student shall be a member of the university team in case he owes money for his share of the training table expenses of a previous team.

CHESS VICTORY FOR COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Columbia University will be represented by a strong chess team this year, as was indicated by the victory which it scored in its match with the strong Yale team. Six boards were played and the Columbia representatives won all but two games, one being a defeat and the other a tie.

Wolff of Columbia defeated E. Burgess of Yale at the first board. The Columbia man made a sacrifice and followed with a strong attack which Burgress could not meet. G. Burgess of Yale and H. Blumberg of Columbia played for four hours and the match was finally declared a draw. Chandler, on the fourth board, was the only member of the Yale team to win a game and he defeated Comstock easily.

The summary follows:

COLUMBIA.		YALE.	
L. J. Wolff	1	E. B. Burgess	0
H. Blumberg	½	I. Burgess	½
C. H. Ramsdell	1	C. Jefferson	0
G. F. Comstock	0	I. R. Chandler	1
D. Rappoport	1	C. H. Clark	0
E. L. Gluck	1	J. Martinez	0
Total	4½	Total	1½

BURCH TO COACH OHIO COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, O.—R. R. Burch of this city, captain of this year's Yale football team, will, in all probability, be the next coach of the University of Cincinnati football team. All that remains is for terms to be agreed upon.

Burch, in a letter received by Manager Cummings of the varsity team, asks that he be considered for the position. His letter asking for the position was sent from New Haven before the letter of Ralph Holterhoff, president of the University of Cincinnati athletic council, asking him to accept the position, reached Yale.

The athletic council is also considering the application of Captain Hollenback of the Pennsylvania team, who made the all-American team this year.

MALDEN TO HAVE A HOCKEY TEAM

MALDEN—Ice hockey will be the chief sport at Malden high school this winter. A rink will be located on the high school field. Of last year's seven the Miner brothers, Henry Morgan, Sidney Woodward and Kenneth Bosworth are back, while there are many new candidates. Manager Bosworth has arranged a good schedule as follows:

Jan. 6, Chelsea at Malden; 9, Rindge Manual at Malden; 13, Everett at Malden; 16, Cambridge Latin at Malden; 20, Somerville at Malden; 25, Medford at Malden; 30, Melrose at Malden; Feb. 3, Milton at Malden; 6, open; 10, Medford at Medford; 18, Everett at Everett; 21, open; 24, Melrose at Melrose.

COLUMBIA CLUB TAKES UP SQUASH

NEW YORK—More members of the Columbia University Club are playing squash this year than in any previous one, and in addition to the customary club championship and handicap events a series of interclub league matches has been arranged by the squash committee, which includes home and home competitions with the Harvard and Princeton clubs and the Heights Casino of Brooklyn. The present holder of the club championship is Arthur L. Mervin. The courts have been retinted during the summer, and a new system of lighting introduced to conform to the recognized club standard. Team matches will probably be held during the coming year with the Montclair and the Crescent Athletic clubs, as was done last year.

MEYER CAPTAIN OF MIDDY TEAM

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — George Ralph Meyer of Hastings, Minn., has been elected captain of the naval academy football team for 1909.

Meyer has played on the team for 3 seasons, his position being left guard. He is a strong and very aggressive player, though his work has been hindered by an old injury to his knee.

Laurence J. Reifsnider of Westminister, Md., right end, and William A. Richardson of Bristol, Tenn., were the other members of the team who were eligible for the position by reason of being first classmen next year, but the general sentiment was that Meyer deserved the position on account of his three years' service and general qualities of leadership.

BOSTONIANS LEAD IN RACE.

DETROIT, Mich.—After the first 12 hours of a 72-hours go-as-you-please race, Patrick Dinneen of Boston had the lead with 75 miles and 2 laps to his credit, W. E. Prouty of Boston was second, 71 miles and 9 laps, George Klubertanz and Will Feeney of Brooklyn stood third and fourth respectively, 67 miles 15 laps, and 67 miles 2 laps.

The race is being continued this afternoon.

COLLEGIANS PLAY IN FRENCH

CAST OF HARVARD CERCLE FRANCAIS THEATRICALS.

From left to right: Top row, H. C. Kimball '12, W. S. Witmer '12, T. P. H. Powell '10, H. K. Hardon '12, R. M. Everett '10; second row, Mr. Darmand, coach; L. Wulsin '10, manager; H. B. H. Ripley '12, G. K. Munroe '10, J. Rouille 1G, F. C. Wendt '10, W. G. Wendell '09, president; seated, J. Heard '12, D. Rice '12, P. S. Abreu '10, E. D. Pierce '12, L. Hill '10; lower row, F. J. Ziegler '10, R. B. Suckley '12.

COLLEGE TEAMS PICKED FOR RICE TROPHY CONTEST

Team Representing University of Pennsylvania Is Generally Picked to Win—Cornell Now Champion.

HUGHES IS BEST MAN

PHILADELPHIA—The result of the chess tournament at the University of Pennsylvania has made the pair that will represent that college a strong favorite among the Triangular teams in their contest for the Rice trophy. William H. Hughes, holder of the Pennsylvania state championship a year ago, is again in fine form and finished first in the tournament referred to, making a perfect score. He outranked N. T. Whitaker, the Philadelphia high school champion, who, with Hughes, was a member of the Pennsylvania team which defeated Oxford and who on that occasion made a clean score of six wins against the Englishmen. With such a player as Whitaker for second man on the team, Pennsylvania's chances of victory against Cornell and Brown look very bright.

Cornell Has One of 1907 Team.

Louis Tolins, a Brooklyn player, is the only candidate certain to figure on Cornell's team, upon which will fall the double onus of defending the trophy. Some years ago Tolins held the junior championship of the Kings and Queens Chess league, and is regarded as a very strong and resourceful player. He will play at the first board for Cornell. The contest for second place is exceptionally keen, as there are some 15 candidates in all. Of these the most likely to qualify are O. D. Reich and C. Simonson of last year's Curtis high school champion team; J. Walzer or W. Perkins. A match on six boards with Columbia during the Christmas holidays is being arranged, and the competition for places on the team for this meeting is also creating a great deal of interest and rivalry.

Brown University will be represented for the third time by O. R. McCoy '09, this year's captain and manager. His team mate will be William B. Freeman '10, who made the place by a narrow margin, with a score of 8½ to 2½ in the preliminary tournament. In this contest Captain McCoy made a clean score. Freeman played on the Brown team against Amherst last year and against Harvard earlier this season.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Triangular tournament in the rooms of the Rice Chess Club of New York on Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31.

SIX PAIRS HAVE SCORES OF PLUS

A combination ladies' and invitation whist tournament under the Howell system was held Monday night by the American Whist Club. Mrs. Waldo Adams and Mrs. G. H. Mackay won the honors. Those who finished plus were:

Mrs. Waldo Adams and Mrs. G. H. Mackay, 8; R. B. Farwell and A. W. Birdsall, 6½; Mrs. W. C. Hagar and Mrs. Hale, 5½; C. L. Bacon and W. A. Grauatein, 2½; D. H. Vincent and J. P. Tolton, 2; W. J. Hatch and C. A. Henry, 1.

The Harvard dramatic season will open this week with the Cercle Francais theatricals at Jordan hall, Boston, Friday afternoon and evening. The cercle will present two plays—"L'Affaire de la Rue de Lourcine," a farce by Labiche and Martin, and "La Famille Poisson," a comedy in verse by Samson.

The casts of the plays will be as follows:

L'AFFAIRE DE LA RUE LOURCINE.

Lenglume	J. Heard Jr. '12
Mistingue	L. Hill '10
Norine	D. Rice '12
Potard	W. G. Wendell
Justin	F. Ziegler '09

LA FAMILLE POISSON.

Raymond Poisson	P. S. Abreu '11
Paul Poisson, son fils	H. B. H. Ripley '12
Arnould Poisson, son petit fils	J. Rouille 1G
Beausejour	G. K. Munroe '10
Mariane	E. D. Pierce '12

"L'Affaire de la Rue de Lourcine" deals with the amusing mistakes of two revellers after a festive occasion. Lenglume, a middle-aged bourgeois of Paris, wakes with a mind absolutely blank as to the events of the night before. Mistingue, his bedfellow, is similarly affected. The wife of Lenglume enters and reads from a newspaper about the gruesome murder of a coal heaver's daughter which has been committed in the rue de Lourcine. The two gentlemen are horrified to find coal dust on their hands, and other evidence points to the conclusion that they must have committed the crime.

They proceed to drown their fears in more wine, which proves very effective. They plan to murder all the inmates of the house to destroy all evidence of their guilt. Happily they are too intoxicated to carry out their purpose. Then it comes out that the newspaper relating the crime is over 20 years old, and the pair go back to sleep again.

The action of "La Famille Poisson" is in the reign of Louis XIV. The Poisson family are all actors, father, son and grandson. The grandfather has "got religion," and has renounced the stage. He gets his grandson commissioned in the army, but the young man has real dramatic talent and determines to follow the stage for his profession. He escapes from the army and by a clever hoax deludes his grandfather and the rest of the family, and takes one of his father's roles in the Theatre Francais. The old grandfather is very much incensed at first, but is cajoled into forgiving his grandson, and consents to his marriage with the heroine.

PRINCETON HAS SHORT SCHEDULE

PRINCETON, N. J.—Manager A. A. Little of the Princeton basketball team has announced the following schedule:

Dec. 5, Fordham at Princeton; 9, Brookline Polytechnic Institute at Princeton; 11, Pratt Institute at Brooklyn; 12, C. C. N. Y. at New York; 16, New York University at Princeton; 22, Pennsylvania at New York.

Jan. 6, Columbia at New York; 8, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 13, Yale at New Haven; 16, Harvard at Princeton; 16, Columbia at Princeton; 23, Yale at Princeton.

The season is unusually short, but one innovation is a Christmas trip which will extend as far south as Charleston, S. C.

H. J. Shorter, captain of the Orange Y. M. C. A. team, has offered his services as coach to the Tiger five, and Captain Neese predicts a successful season under Shorter's tutelage.

VER WIEBE GIVES BACK MONEY.

Ver Wiebe, Harvard's famous fullback on this year's eleven, has decided to return the $50 in gold which was presented to him last week by the members of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. He is to give it back this afternoon. The Harvard athletic authorities were to hold a meeting shortly to pass on his standing as an amateur, but now that he has decided not to accept the gift no action is expected.

TRAVIS LIKES CHANGES MADE IN GOLF RULES

Leading Golfer in United States Praises the New Golfing Code—Etiquette of Game Receives Attention.

NO PRACTISE SWING

Walter J. Travis, who is acknowledged to be the leading golf player in this country has indorsed the changes which have been made in the golfing code. As editor of the "American Golfer" he treats on the changes, some of his remarks being made at considerable length.

In speaking of the new rules in general he says:

"The new rules, as a whole, will be hailed with delight and universal approval by all loyal supporters and true lovers of the royal and ancient game, and their thanks will go forth not only to the rules of golf committee of St. Andrews, but also to the present officials of the United States Golf Association, which organization for the first time in its history has been officially recognized and represented in the councils of the governing body. No one, in going carefully over the new rules, can fail to be profoundly impressed with the prodigious amount of thoughtful care bestowed on their compilation."

In discussing some of the most important changes he says:

"Loose impediments may be lifted from the putting green and dung. Worm casts, snow and ice may be lightly scraped aside with a club, but otherwise the line of put must not be touched. Brushing with the hand means the loss of the hole. A very important change, and a most excellent one.

Changes in Etiquette.

"It is gratifying to note the reinstatement of the rules of etiquette in the regular code and also the addition of several desirable features, including the duties of players looking for a lost ball. In this connection it will be observed that the section has been amplified which stipulates that players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and having given such signal they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach."

"Stymies form an integral part of the code, and therefore, should be played. They are defensible on the ground that they are capable of being negotiated by the highest degree of skill. In match play competition, it is absolutely essential that all contestants should be compelled to play stymies, otherwise great injustice may be worked. The new rules make their playing compulsory under penalty of disqualification."

Other Changes Made.

Other changes have been made in the old rules which should do much to improve the game. According to the new rules no one shall stand to mark the line of play through the green or from the hazard and the penalty for this is set at the loss of one hole.

It will no longer be necessary to drop a ball from the head. Face the hole, stand erect and drop behind, over the shoulder.

Under no circumstances shall a practice swing be taken anywhere, except on the tee, when the ball is not in play, under the penalty of loss of the hole.

GOOD PROFITS MADE LAST YEAR

Cincinnati National League Club Earned Big Dividends for Stockholders — Herrmann the Chief Owner.

CINCINNATI, O.—The Cincinnati Nationals earned for their owners during the past season 13½ per cent on the capital stock of the Cincinnati Exhibition Company.

When the books were balanced at the end of the season there was a surplus in the club treasury that amounted to about $40,000. And the fact must not be overlooked that the management spent upward of $25,000 for new players.

The fact that the profits for the season were 13½ per cent does not mean that the stockholders drew that much money as a reward for their confidence in the club and team. The men who supply the sinews, or who did supply them, were handed only 8 per cent on their investment, the other 5½ per cent being placed in a sinking fund.

August Herrman is president and chief owner.

HARVARD GIVEN ENGLISH SHELL

W. C. Baylies '84, Presents Varsity Crew With New Boat Made by Sims & Son of Putney, England.

The Harvard crew management has received the new shell from the shop of George Sims & Son, Putney, Eng. As was the case last year, the new shell is the gift of Walter C. Baylies '84.

The boat is now in the Newell boathouse, and has not been used at all, but as soon as the weather is favorable a crew will probably be organized to give it a trial. Since the fall rowing season ended the floats have been taken out of the water, but it would be easy to make a short trial as the water is well up to the permanent dock of the boathouse.

The new boat is modeled very closely after the lines of the English-built boat in which Harvard won at New London last June, and has the same alternating arrangement of the seats and the shortened outriggers.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

Commercial High 23, Roxbury High 16.

Commercial High 2d 13, Roxbury High 2d 6.

Winthrop Yacht Club 20, Chelsea Y. M. C. A. 17.

Winthrop Yacht Club 2d 46, Cambridge Institute 4.

Hyde Park 19, Baldwins 15.

ARMY CONGRATULATED BY NAVY.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Telegrams relating to the Army-Navy football game on Nov. 28 have been exchanged between Capt. Charles J. Badger, superintendent of the naval academy, and Col. H. L. Scott, superintendent of the military academy. Captain Badger congratulated the West Point battalion upon the victory of its team and Colonel Scott in his reply compliments the spirited game played by the midshipmen and the manly manner in which the brigade accepted defeat.

HUESTON LOSES TO D'ORO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Despite a high run of 10, which ranks with the best in professional three-cushion billiards, Thomas Hueston, holder of the three-cushion title, was defeated by Alfredo D'Oro Monday, 50 to 44, in the first block of three nights' play for the Jordan Lambert diamond emblem.

HADDON HALL IS SAFE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The long overdue British ship Haddon Hall, over whose safety much anxiety was caused, arrived today, 245 days from Liverpool, via Montevideo. The ship had a rough voyage, during which many of the sailors were injured, the cargo was shifted and it was only by the most heroic fight that the boat was prevented from foundering in the South Atlantic.

MINOR LEAGUERS ASK SEPARATION FROM TWO MAJORS

Eastern League and American Association Present Complaint to National Commission and Demand Redress.

REPORT WEDNESDAY

NEW YORK.—The complaints and petition of the Eastern League and American Association of baseball clubs were presented to the national commission in this city Monday by Henry Killilea. Five of the members of the national board (minors) were present at the request of the national commission and will present their answer to the commission at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The petition of the two leagues asked for the following concessions:

1. Authority to conduct their affairs as a separate organization under organized baseball, and under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the national commission shall from time to time adopt.

2. That the present national agreement be so amended or modified as to authorize and permit the American association and Eastern league to draft players from all other leagues except National and American leagues, provided, however, that said leagues can draft but one man from class A clubs of the National association.

Amend the Draft Rule.

"3. That the draft and purchase rule of the national agreement be so amended that players purchased and drafted from leagues below the American association and Eastern league be first offered to the American association and Eastern league at the original draft price before being returned to the league from which the player was drafted or purchased.

"4. That the national agreement, or rules of the commission, be so amended as to limit the number of players any club of either major league shall have under contract or reservation at any time to 25, and to limit the number under contract or reservation to 20 after May 15 of each year.

"5. That the Eastern league and American association be permitted to draft players from other minor leagues for a period of 15 days beginning at the expiration of the time fixed for drafting of players by major leagues, for the following consideration: Class A $750, B $500, C $300 and D $200.

To Shorten Drafting Period.

"6. That the period during which the major leagues be permitted to draft from the American association and Eastern leagues be limited to a period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 14 of each year.

"7. That the national agreement be so amended as to permit the Eastern league and American association to draft territory from other minor leagues under terms and conditions to be prescribed.

"8. That the national commission rule 35 be applied to American Association and Eastern league clubs in the same manner as said rule now applies to major league clubs, with the further provisions that no individual player can be sold more than once under an optional agreement."

Despite the evident justice of the minor leaguers' complaints, it does not look as though the major leaguers would give much of a hearing to the grievances. The two big leagues feel eminently qualified to exist without the good or bad will of the two Class A organizations, and it would surprise nobody if the major leagues would turn the petitions down flatly and continue things in the same order as they have been hitherto.

O'CONNOR AS SCHOOL COACH.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Dr J. C. O'Connor, who has been coach of the Dartmouth football teams during the past two seasons and is now located in this city, has volunteered to coach the local high school team next season.

He is a candidate for city physician in January.

1909 Model "XXX" 3-Passenger ROADSTER
HAS ARRIVED

"The Car That Is Seen and Not Heard"
POWER PLANT.
4 Cylinders, 36 H. P., with famous Stevens-Duryea 3 point suspension.
Bosch high tension magneto and storage battery, making two distinct and independent system of ignition.
Wheels 36 inch and 56 inch rear springs. Complete lamp equipment.
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Manufactured by THE STEVENS-DURYEA CO., Chicopee Falls, Mass. Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

MANY CITIES VOTE ON MAYORALTY AND LICENSE

Fight to Suppress Liquor Sales in the Massachusetts Municipalities Is of Leading Interest Today.

TENDENCY IS "DRY"

Elections are being held today in 21 out of 33 Massachusetts cities. Twenty will select mayors and all elect members of the city government and vote on the question of liquor selling after the first of next May.

Last week seven cities held elections and three will vote next week. Cambridge holds its election in the spring and Chelsea, now ruled by a commission, voted "no-license" in November.

Every city is interested in the license question. For 27 years the total vote on this question in Massachusetts cities has shown a majority in favor of liquor selling, with the exception of 1892, when there was a no majority of about 8000. The sentiment in the cities following 1892 was in favor of license, but last year the margin was narrowed to 4473.

The eight cities that have already voted gave a no majority of 3262, the vote standing: Yes 18,010, no 21,272.

No-License Vote Ahead.

One of the warmest contests today is at Worcester, while the no-license advocates, who turned the city from "wet" to "dry" last year, are making every effort to keep the city still in that column and to elect Mayor James Logan for a second term. The license supporters have waged a strong campaign and hope to elect Dr. Thomas J. Barrett.

Total Favors Prohibition.

The license vote in the 21 cities in 1907 was as follows:

	Yes	No
Beverly	868	1,751
Brockton	3,822	4,892
Chicopee	1,460	952
Everett	812	2,740
Fall River	4,914	3,427
Gloucester	2,074	1,886
Haverhill	2,838	3,611
Holyoke	3,354	2,683
Lawrence	5,931	3,177
Lowell	7,503	5,673
Lynn	5,342	7,020
Malden	1,537	3,496
Medford	573	1,433
Melrose	373	1,860
Newton	1,332	2,688
Salem	3,197	3,662
Somerville	1,735	4,591
Springfield	5,614	4,300
Taunton	2,790	2,789
Woburn	1,333	1,449
Worcester	9,622	10,584
Totals	67,024	74,668

In the three cities which will vote on license next week, among which is Boston, there has been a heavy majority in favor of liquor selling, but here again there is seen a tendency the other way, the license majority falling from 24,687 in 1906 to 16,327 last year.

MILLIONS REQUIRED FOR HARBOR WORK

Appropriation Estimates Submitted to Congress Provide for Big Outlays in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON—Among the matters of interest to Massachusetts, especially in the appropriation estimates submitted to Congress on the opening day, were the following recommendations:

For the agricultural department for suppression of the gypsy and browntail moths, $300,000.

Boston navy yard, public works, $267,500.

Hingham naval magaine, $100,000.

Boston navy yard, marine barracks, $10,000.

Construction plant, Boston navy yard, $20,000.

Machinery plant, Boston navy yard, $5000.

Beverly, public building, $40,000.

Chelsea, public building, $45,000.

Plymouth, public building, $55,000.

Woburn, public building, $45,000.

Watertown arsenal, improvements, etc., $157,000.

Watertown arsenal, testing machines, $125,000.

Barracks and quarters, fort Andrews, $177,449.

Barracks and quarters, fort Revere, $700.

Barracks and quarters, fort Rodman, $18,500.

Barracks and quarters, fort Strong, $58,414.

Small arms target range, Boston, $5,200.

Boston harbor, continuing 35-foot channel, $1,400,000.

Harbor of refuge, Sandy bay, cape Ann, $575,000.

Boston harbor, maintenance, $25,000.

Nantucket harbor, $80,000.

New Bedford and Fairhaven harbors, $227,000.

Newburyport harbor, $30,000.

Provincetown harbor, $135,000.

Merrimac river, $20,000.

Mystic and Malden rivers, $20,000.

Taunton river, $5000.

Weymouth river, $5000.

Completing lighthouse tender for 1st district, $100,000.

Tender for engineer, etc., 1st lighthouse district, $200,000.

Gloucester, fish cultural station, $4200.

Woods Hole, fish cultural station, $8280.

VANCOUVER PLANS TO BEGIN WIRELESS SYSTEM TO NORTH

Prince Rupert Will Be Connected With City—Passenger Steamship for Route Will Have Apparatus.

FIND OF MINERALS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Arrangements have been concluded for the establishment of a wireless station at Vancouver, B. C., under the control of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, who are also to erect another station at Prince Rupert. It is expected that the wireless company will do a large business with Prince Rupert and the Skeena river, as the public have now to depend upon the government line, which gives poor service between Vancouver and the north. A contract has been entered into for the installation of a plant on the steamer Rupert City, which is now on the way from Hongkong to be fitted up for the passenger service between Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

At the special request of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, J. E. Walsh, manager of the transportation department, and R. W. Breadner, manager of the tariff department, have undertaken a trip to the coast in their official capacity to discuss subjects of interest to the business of the province.

Timber Freights a Problem.

It is probable that the freight rates on timber to the prairie provinces will be one of the special questions to be taken up. If the representations made are well founded, the association uses its influence to secure the changes desired, whether they relate to the tariff or transportation. Mr. Walsh was formerly assistant general passenger and freight agent of the Canada Atlantic railway.

It is claimed that the biggest mica deposits in the world are to be found in British Columbia at the Big Bend of the Columbia river 90 miles north of Revelstoke. The supply in this district is believed to be practically inexhaustible, and a company of Calgary business men has been formed, with a capital of $250,000, to work a number of the claims.

Huge Mica Blocks Found.

The mineral occurs in a quartz formation, the country rock being mica-schist. Some of the specimens recently brought out measured 36 by 42 inches, with a thickness of 12 inches, which is regarded as remarkable. Crystals of that size command the highest market prices. The confidence has been expressed that the mica industry of British Columbia will soon be producing millions of dollars of wealth.

Interest is again being directed toward the Ingenica country in north-central British Columbia, which, according to recent reports, may prove a second Klondike, the earlier reports to the contrary being now declared premature.

Two miners have reached Vancouver with 57 ounces of gold, representing the clean-up for 28 days of eight hours. The miners had no assistance and were obliged to wheel the gravel to the river, where it was washed in a sluice box located on a fall of the river.

A company, in which Vancouver capital has the controlling interest, has acquired between 40 and 50 claims on the Ingenica and its tributary, McConnell creek, and intends to carry on operations on a large scale.

MILLS REFLECT BUSINESS BOOM

FALL RIVER—The American Linen Company has had plans made for an addition of about 10,000 spindles to the plant.

There will be expended on the addition between $150,000 and $200,000. The company expended $28,540.38 on new machinery during the last corporation year. The addition will be constructed by the company by the day pay system.

The contract for construction of the Sagamore mill, No. 3, has been awarded to Beattle & Cornell. The work of excavating for the foundations has begun.

BROCKTON — Carpenters are busy completing an extension of the engine room of the Stacy-Adams Company plant, which is being enlarged to accommodate an additional boiler of equal size as the present one, the new boiler to be installed in connection with the building to be erected in the spring. This will give the factory one-third more floor space. This firm has never enjoyed such a healthy business as since the election.

WASHINGTON — Greater activity on transportation lines and in the building trades during October are shown by the bureau of statistics. Grain receipts at 14 interior markets were 85,887,391 bushels. Freight cars handled by 31 service associations and demurrage bureaus reached a total of 2,786,810, about 200,000 more than were reported during the previous month. The value of building permits granted in 50 cities aggregated $52,306,644.

WHITINSVILLE—The foundry of the Whitin Machine Company is running upon full time, after being on a five-hour schedule for nearly a year. Cotton machinery is the product of the works, which is one of the largest factories of its kind in New England, employing about 1200 men.

GARDNER—The chair factories of A. & H. C. Knowlton are running on a full-time schedule. The factories have been running five days a week for six months.

Peace Parley to End Old Indian War

ALAMOSA, Sonora, Mex.—The most notable and picturesque peace conference between the Yaqui Indians and the military authorities of Mexico that has been held since the outbreak of the Yaqui war 15 years ago is in progress here and it is expected that a basis of settlement of the troubles, which have caused such heavy loss of life on both sides and untold suffering to the wives and children of the Indians, will be reached and the war brought to a close.

Gen. Luis Torres, the military commander in charge of the campaign against the Indians, received formal notice two weeks ago that a renewal of peace negotiations was desired on the part of the Indians. Alamosa was selected as the place for the conference, and at the appointed time General Torres and several hundred soldiers arrived here to meet the Indians, who came down from the mountains. The Indians numbered 200 braves, commanded by Luis Matos.

The import of the treaty of peace which has been agreed upon will not be made public until it has been approved by President Diaz.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON—Importers of automobiles are seeking a lower tariff on foreign machines.

NEW YORK—A discharge in bankruptcy has been granted to Mrs. Caroline Leslie Carter Payne, the actress.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has been made an honorary member of the Chicago Historical Society.

WASHINGTON — The new magazine rifle for the United States army has been pronounced a success.

CINCINNATI, O.—Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg of Pittsburg has been re-elected president of the national council of Jewish women.

KENOSHA, Wis.—H. E. Miles, formerly manager of the Pope company, may be a member of the national tariff revision commission.

NEW YORK—William Martin Allen, former supervising architect of the treasury department, who began his career in Boston, is dead.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Laschelle hotel in South Carolina avenue has been destroyed by fire. All the occupants escaped.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The national apple show was opened here by President Roosevelt who "pressed the electric button" in Washington.

NEW YORK—President Eliot of Harvard will deliver an address here on the evening of Dec. 16 in Carnegie Lyceum on "Lawlessness."

CHICAGO — The Indiana Transportation Company has offered a reward of $500 for the rescue of any or all of the crew of the steamer Soo City.

WASHINGTON—Because of unsettled conditions at Gonaives, Haiti, the dispatch boat Dolphin has been ordered there to protect American interests.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of Robert G. Ingersoll has won a $100,000 suit from Joseph Coram and others for services of her husband.

WASHINGTON — Lord and Lady Northcote, British Ambassador Bryce and William Barnes, Jr., were the guests at luncheon at the White House on Monday.

BALTIMORE—The schooner Lyman M. Law, which sailed Nov. 9 from Portland for this port and was thought to be lost, is off North Carolina, sailing north.

NEW YORK—Miss Katherine Elkins is reported searching the appraisers' stores here in the search for a painting which she thinks arrived some days ago from London for her.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has appointed Rufus Thayer of the District of Columbia as judge of the U. S. court at Shanghai, China, to succeed Lebbeus I. Wilfley, resigned.

ST. VINCENT, Minn.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, was shaken up here when a Great Northern train from St. Paul was thrown into a ditch on account of a broken rail.

NEW YORK—Trustees of Columbia University have accepted the resignation of Richard C. Maclaurin, Sc. D., professor of mathematical physics, May 31 next, at which time Professor Maclaurin will enter upon his duties as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the Theaters

HOLLIS STREET, "The Third Degree."
COLONIAL, "The Great Divide."
MAJESTIC, "The Merry Widow and the Devil."
PARK, "Hook of Holland."
TREMONT, "The Merry Widow."
BOSTON, "The Heart of Maryland."
KEITH'S, Vaudeville.
ORPHEUM Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE, "The Earl of Pawtucket."

NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The American Linen Company has made plans to add 10,000 spindles to its plant here.

RUMFORD, Me.—The strike in the Oxford Paper Mills here has been settled and 700 men are at work.

LINCOLN, Me. — Mistaking Morris Littlefield for a deer, Lloyd Shorey shot at him, killing him almost instantly.

PORTLAND, Me.—Governor Cobb gets $16,000 and Calvin Austin $10,000 as co-receivers of the Eastern Steamship Company.

CHELSEA, Mass.—This city is now seeking for a site for the new postoffice for which the government has appropriated $125,000.

PORTLAND, Me.—Hon Adam P. Leighton, Republican, has been re-elected mayor over James C. Hamlin, Democrat, and Melvin A. Floyd, Socialist.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George E. Martin, who has just died here, was connected with the Phoenix National Bank of this city for 51 years.

GARDNER, Mass.—The chair factories of A. & H. C. Knowlton have begun work on a full time schedule. The factories have been running five days a week for six months.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The trainmen and the general committee of the New York, New Haven & Hartford have reached an agreement to the satisfaction of the trainmen.

FOREIGN

LONDON—The November statement of the board of trade shows a drop in exports of $33,573,500.

LONDON—John D. Rockefeller has begun preparations to erect a great marble palace at 39 and 40 Queen Anne's Gate.

CARACAS, Venezuela—The recent naval display of Dutch warships along the coast has aroused popular indignation and is considered as a threat.

POTSDAM—The Kaiser has resumed official audiences The limiting of his scope of speech by some of his loyal ministers has greatly grieved him.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—It is said that Gen. Nord Alexis, the deposed president of Hayti, is not in need of funds Since his arrival here he has purchased a house, a carriage and a span of horses.

VIENNA—It is reported here that the Austrian boycott at Constantinople is increasing. Five thousand Turkish firms have been added to the boycott committee's list in the past few days.

SAN SALVADOR—There is no disturbance at the present time in the republic and the reports that the revolutionary movement is gaining ground are denied by officials.

PARIS—The Ialando prize has been divided by the French Academy of Sciences between W. L. Elkins, director of Yale observatory, and F. L. Chase, an assistant at Yale observatory.

PARIS—James Gordon Bennett has presented to the French Aero Club an international aviation cup valued at $2500, as well as three sums of $5000 to be added as prizes in the first three annnual competitions.

ST. PETERSBURG—M. Iswolsky, foreign minister in the Duma, says that the Russian government has never encouraged a separate Austro-Turkish agreement relative to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DURANGO, Mexico—Interests closely identified with the United States Steel Corporation have acquired control of the great iron mountain as well as the iron works and other holdings of the Durango Iron & Steel Company.

WANT TUNNEL UNDER HARBOR.

The directors of the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company have filed with the secretary of state a petition asking for such legislation as may be necessary to enable the company to construct a tunnel under Boston harbor and for such other legislation as may be needed for its road from Boston to Beverly and Danvers.

COMPOSER'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED.

BAYREUTH—The betrothal is announced of Eva, daughter of Richard Wagner, to H. S. Chamberlain, an English author, who has written considerably about Wagner's work.

KING'S MESSENGER TAKING OFFICIAL NOTE TO CAPITAL

The Hon. F. G. Curzon-Howe in This Country on One of Rare Trips to This Side of Atlantic.

WORK CONFIDENTIAL

NEW YORK—The arrival in New York of an unassuming young Englishman, said to be the Hon. Frederick Grahame Curzon-Howe, one of the King's messengers, has called attention to this unique branch of the British government's diplomatic service, representatives of which have seldom been seen on this side of the Atlantic.

The British foreign office has in its employ a corps d'elite, consisting of young men of gentle birth and proved courage, resourcefulness and reliability. These young men are charged with the delivery of messages of state of too confidential a nature to admit of their being intrusted to the mail or the cables.

With such care is the selection of King's messengers from the hosts of available candidates guarded that no dishonor has ever stained the escutcheon of the corps, and such a thing as one of these brilliant young envoys failing in the carrying out of his mission has never become public, if, indeed, such an episode has ever taken place.

Intrigues Directed at Them.

In former days the exploits of these semi-heraldic personages have not always been lacking in the element of personal danger, and every blandishment known to political intrigue has been employed to wrest from them the official secrets of which they were the custodians.

So high above reproach, however, have these personal couriers of their sovereign held themselves, and so well versed are they in the vicissitudes of foreign travel, that the corps has justified its continued existence, and appointments to the infrequent vacancies, as they occur, are as highly prized as in the days before the jealously guarded post and swiftly ticking cable made the nations next-door neighbors.

Lives Are Romantic.

The annals of this corps of gentlemen messengers would doubtless furnish themes for many a romantic tale, but the publication of them might prove a stumbling block in some cases to international comity. Hence they are guarded as closely as the contents of the messengers' dispatch-cases.

Mr. Curzon-Howe is reputed to be the bearer of an important communication from the British war office to the war department at Washington.

STATE STARTS TO PLANT TREES

Reforestation has actually begun in this state. In South Ashburnham about 60 acres of pasture land, donated to the commonwealth for this purpose, is being replanted. About 200,000 seedlings of white pine of about three years' growth are being set out in rows six feet apart. Next spring the state expects to acquire more land in Gardner and Winchendon, where the seedlings not used this year will be set out.

The first aim of the reforestation of this particular land is to secure commercially valuable trees and thereby set an example, which, it is hoped, will influence present owners of vacant land to do the same. Additional property also is available in Goshen, Belchertown, Dunstable, Westford, Spencer, East Windsor, Rowley and Oxford.

MRS. MAYBRICK WINS LAND CASE

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness von Roque of New York have had a law case, involving title to land said to be worth about $2,500,000, decided in their favor in the chancery court here.

Under the decree, deeds conveying 2,500,000 acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to D. W. Armstrong of New York, former counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and her mother are set aside, and Armstrong is ordered to give an accounting of all lands and money handled by him while attorney for them. Armstrong, they charged, sold one tract for $85,000, after which he is said to have represented the whole property, comprising 2,500,000 acres, was worth only $10,000, and bought himself at that price. The suit has been pending 10 years.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL SLUMP.

LONDON—England's "commercial retreat" was emphasized today in the report of the board of trade, which shows a falling off in exports for the first 11 months of the year of $227,500,000, as compared with 1907, and a decrease of $267,500,000 in imports.

The liberal attribute the commercial slump to "the natural reaction following the boom of the last few years." The conservatives say that it is due to the protective policies of other countries.

ARMY TO USE WIRELESS PHONES.

DETROIT, Mich.—Two contracts for furnishing wireless telephone service, one with the war department of the United States and the other with a European power, have been received by the Clark Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company.

Princess Sells Jewels to Aid the Injured

BERLIN—Court circles were surprised today when it became known that Crown Princess Cecilia had sold the diamond diadem given her by the emperor as a wedding gift in order to obtain a larger sum to contribute to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Hamm collier explosion.

The relief fund was started by Crown Prince William and the Crown Princess not being able to make sufficient contribution from her allowance, decided to sell her costliest treasure.

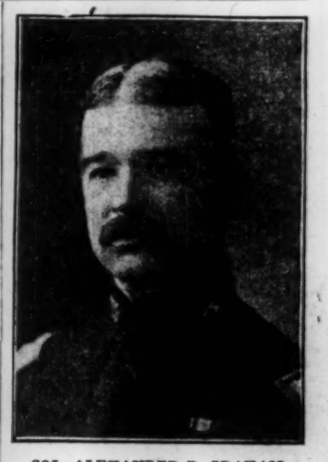
The Crown Prince was astounded when he found what his wife had done, but he finally accepted her offering in good humor.

The Emperor and Empress did not conceal their annoyance at the Crown Princess' disregard for Hohenzollern traditions and the old court party openly expressed its displeasure.

The public, however, applauds the action, declaring that it has endeared the future Empress to the people more than anything that she has ever done.

One of Boston's Noted Canadians

Native of Dominion Has Been Instrumental in Bringing Noted Speakers Here to Discuss Trade Matters.



COL. ALEXANDER P. GRAHAM,
First Vice-President of Canadian Club of Boston.

Col. Alexander P. Graham, first vice-president of the Canadian Club of Boston, born at Hamilton, Canada, March 18, 1864, has lived in Massachusetts for the past 20 years, doing business in Boston and having his residence in Haverhill, Mass. He is a well-known figure in this city. This club is composed largely of prominent professional and business men, and well known throughout New England. The Canadian Club has been the means the past 10 years of giving the American public the views on important questions by some of Canada's most brilliant and noted men including the members of the Dominion Cabinet. Canadian statesmen gladly honored the club with their presence and their speeches upon the wonderful development of Canada.

The primary object of the organization is the discussion of important problems and questions affecting the relations of this country and Canada.

Colonel Graham was one of the founders of the Canadian Club of Boston and has filled many offices in the gift of the club, and is in line to be its next president. He is also past commander of the British Naval and Military Veterans of Massachusetts, and has served as adjutant on the staff of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.

POSSES HUNTING DARING BANDITS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Armed vigilantes are on the trail of three bandits who looted the East Side bank in one of the most daring holdups perpetrated in the west since the days of the "Gold Coast."

Without masks, the trio filed into the bank with drawn revolvers. The first covered President Henry H. Newhall and his son, Roger. The second scaled the partition and passed out $16,000 in gold to the third desperado.

After dumping the sacks of gold coin into a leather pouch, the trio withdrew leisurely mounting their horses and rode away into the twilight. Several posses went in pursuit of the robbers.

COLLEGE SCORES "KEG PARTIES"

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Immediately following the abolition of the inter-class flag rush by the University of Michigan faculty ruling, "keg parties" are condemned by the University senate.

The student council has revised the regulations of class elections. Last year the making of class tickets was forbidden by council dictum, with the result that the election lacked interest. Under regulations passed the use of tickets outside the polls is allowable. The council passed a resolution prohibiting the use of carriages in bringing voters to the polls.

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COCHIN-CHINA IN THE MARKET FOR MACHINERY

U. S. Consul Is Given Assurance of Official Co-operation in Promotion of American Exhibits.

LABOR INADEQUATE

SAIGON, Indo-China—American manufacturers are beginning to wake up to the possibilities of Cochin-China as a field for American agricultural implements, and there is a prospect in the near future of an exhibit here of American machines for use in the oriental tropics.

The lieutenant-governor of Indo-China, who is also the governor of Cochin-China, is favorable to the plan, as is the governor-general of Indo-China, and they have given U. S. Consul Jacob E. Conner every assurance of their cooperation to bring about this innovation.

The consul on a recent trip through the country discussed the subject with a number of government officials, surveyors, administrators and others, besides French missionaries, colonists and influential natives, and found that the prevailing feeling was one of interest and of hopefulness for machine cultivation among the best informed.

Machines Much Needed.

Unlike India and China, this colony has not an adequate supply of native labor, and machines are badly needed in order to increase the productiveness of the country.

The government would probably be the primary factor in introducing such machinery, and after the government come the French priests and missionaries as sources of initiative in this direction.

There are many progressive men among them with plantations of their own, and they are desirous that their native parishioners should profit in any way. French colonists are not a numerous class, and some have not prospered in their industries. The Annamites, or natives, will not buy at once, not on account of prejudice, but on account of most of them being too poor to buy anything more than a plow to replace the crooked stick which they now use. There are wealthy ones, however, among them, intelligent and progressive men, mostly of the mandarin class, and all large landholders. The Annamites in general have a fair degree of mechanical ingenuity, make good chauffeurs and engineers, and therefore ought to be able to handle farm machinery.

Great Tract Available.

There is an unoccupied tract of 7,700 square miles of rich alluvial soil, inundated part of the year. This, surrounded by a low dike, makes most desirable rice land. The government has cut several canals through this and may undertake the cultivation of part of it.

Among the kinds of machinery in which Cochin-China is likely to take an interest are ditching and diking machines, steam pumps, windmill pumps, plows, harrows, grain drills, self-binders, threshing machines, traction engines, rice hullers, horse-power corn planters and cultivators, cane mills, sugar-making machinery, cotton gins and presses, cotton-seed oil extracting machinery, hemp decorticating machinery, tobacco machinery, ice-making machines, marine engines and motors, motor boats, automobiles, concrete mixers, adding machines, typewriters and sewing machines.

ENGLISH WANT DUTY ON LEATHER

Repeal of Tariff Would Enable American Manufacturers to Flood Market with Boots of British Material.

LONDON—Boot and shoe manufacturers and wholesalers are alarmed lest British leather be admitted into the United States duty free. If the duty is repealed it has been exprssed that the boot and shoe markets of England will be at the mercy of the American manufacturer. There is no leather in the world equal to English, the British bootmakers claim, and the British public apparently subscribes to this view in buying its footwear.

Of late, however, American footgear has made a decided incursion into the British market, owing to the much smarter and more stylish appearance of the American-made goods.

The English manufacturers are not able to make a boot as well fitting as the product of the American factories, but they have the advantage of being able to put the favored English stock in the goods, which their American competitor cannot do, at the same price, owing to the American duty on leather.

If the American manufacturer, however, can obtain the coveted English leather duty free, as he hopes to, it is feared that he will flood the English market with boots made of English material, plus better American workmanship.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI ON BOARD.

NEW YORK—The trustees of Columbia University have established direct alumni representation on the board of trustees. The agitation for representation was begun in 1854.

READY TO MINE CHINESE COAL

Enterprise Near Canton Promoted Under Throne Authorization Will Reduce Cost of Naval Fuel Supply.

CANTON, China—There is considerable activity among the people of South China, especially in the Fa-Yuen district, not far from this city, in regard to the opening of coal mines. The population is becoming aroused to the existence of mineral resources of the two Kwang provinces, urgent appeals have been made to the authorities for permission to develop these resources, and the movement has not been lacking in effect.

The taotal of industry and commerce has been authorized by the throne to promote mining enterprises throughout the province of Kwang-tung, and that official purposes shortly to establish a bureau of general mining business, under which a company with a capital of ten million dollars, Chinese, ($5,000,000 U. S. C.) is to be formed, the funds being subscribed by both government and merchants. With this capital the mines of coal, antimony, and metal that already have been discovered will be exploited.

Plan Modern Machinery.

Modern foreign machinery will be installed, and as soon as these enterprises have proved successful the capital will be increased for the purpose of developing other mines, until the operations extend throughout Kwang-tung province.

It is believed that there are also extensive mineral deposits in Kwang-si, and a commission was sent to the United States not long ago to study various methods of mining. On the return of this commission it is expected that the work of developing the Kwang-si mines will be begun.

Coal Will Save Money.

Chinese coal, if adopted, will prove a source of great saving for the navies of the world, as their ships on the eastern station can supply themselves with it for approximately half the cost of the European variety. The German cruiser squadron in Eastern Asia has tried it with satisfactory results, the Hungchan article apparently being an excellent substitute for Westphalian or Cardiff coal.

Chinese coal costs only about half what British or German coal do on this station, and the mines of the two Kwang provinces, added to those of Shan-tung, and the other northern provinces, should prove a notable addition to the world's sources of coal supply.

INDIA IS A GOOD FIELD FOR PAPER

Increasing of Mills for Making Bamboo Pulp Is Hampered by Failure to Use Economic Methods.

WASHINGTON—According to Consul General William H. Michael of Calcutta, India offers to American manufacturers of paper and pulp-making machinery an opportunity of which advantage should be taken. There has been considerable talk of increasing the number of paper mills in India to meet the entire local demand, and the Burmese government has offered substantial inducements to anyone willing to start a mill in Burma for the use of bamboo in making pulp. The promoter of any such scheme, however, must first find the means of utilizing the pulp, which can only be done by promoting new paper mills devised for utilizing both bamboo and grass fibers.

The imports of paper and pasteboard into India during 1907-8 increased by $678,000 over the previous year. Of this increase printing paper contributed about $254,660, and stationery $132,500. A recent official Indian report referred to the production of paper and pasteboard in India as offering little opposition to a continuous increase in imports of this class of goods. The total value of the imports of paper of all kinds for the year was $3,224,933 against $2,558,333 for 1906-7. The output of the Indian mills was about 16,800 tons, valued approximately at $1,800,000. This does not include the imports of paper by the government exclusively for its own use.

The contention that before success can be attained in increasing the Indian output of paper there must be a wood pulp manufactory, does not meet with the assent of some men who have intimate knowledge of the paper-making industry in that country. The trade is suffering for the want of facilities for manufacturing with economy, notably modern machinery capable of large output, sugh as is now used in other parts of the world. The existing Indian paper mills do not want wood pulp, because they have ample supplies of grass fiber, a much superior material for paper-making in the opinion of local experts. This material is fairly cheap.

COYOTES MENACE TO LARGE GAME

Coyotes in such large numbers that they threaten to destroy all of the deer and other game in the vicinity of Hot Sulphur Springs are reported by Frank G. Stanley, who appealed to both the state bureau of child and animal protection and the state game and fish commission for their support in presenting a bill to the coming Legislature to provide a bounty on coyotes throughout Colorado. These state departments have agreed to cooperate to secure such a bill.—Denver (Col.) Republican.

SPEEDIEST EXPRESS TRAINS FAVORED ON MEXICAN LINE

Faster Schedule Contemplated by Management of Road From the Capital to Vera Cruz Will Mean a Round Trip Daily—Tramway Opened to Aid in Unearthing Pyramids.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico—A tramway line has been inaugurated by President Diaz to aid in the self-appointed task of the Mexican government to clear away the debris of untold centuries from the sloping pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan. The line connects the site with the station of the Vera Cruz railway.

The management of the oldest railway in the republic, the Mexican (Vera Cruz) railway, contemplate increasing the speed of its daily express to the port of Vera Cruz to 120 kilometers per hour, thus making possible a round trip each day to the port instead of a daily service each way. This would be a revolution in Mexican railway service. At present the maximum speed on the roads in this country is 60 kilometers and the average is 45. In 1872 when this line was opened Mexico had 500 miles of railroad, but now has 19,000 miles.

The pyramids rest amid an arid plain, threaded by a tiny river, a plain of volcanic basalt, from the attrition of which rise columns of dust as if to engulf the towering mounds and tumuli of Teotihuacan. They are located 27 miles from the City of Mexico, and tourists interested in archaeology can now reach them easily. They will find the exploration force of Prof. Leopoldo Batres, director of the work, glad to show them the curious place.

The origin of the City of the Gods (Teotihuacan), though mantled in mystery, may be yet unraveled.

But the riddle of the Mexican desert seems as impenetrable as that of the Sphinx, which would not answer even Napoleon. The following are comparative dimensions of the two pyramids (of the Sun and the Moon) and that of Cheops in Egypt: Pyramid of the Sun, Teotihuacan, height, 216 feet, base 721x751 feet, top plattorm, 59x105 feet. Pyramid of the Moon: height 150 feet, base 426x511 feet, and platform 18 feet square. Cheops: height 475 feet, base 774x1,102 feet.

But it is thought that the Mexican pyramids are 30 to 40 per cent buried in the sands, which would of course add to their height and base line. Professor Batres has removed 800,000 cubic meters from the Pyramid of the Sun, almost completing its restoration above the level of the ground. Galleries of hewn stone have also been opened up in the Pyramid of the Moon.

The Hon. Olegario Molina, the millionaire minister of Fomento, occupies one of the finest mansions in the American addition, the Colonia Roma. One of the most interesting incidents in the daily life of the splendid minister occurs about sundown.

The poor children living in the Romita suburbs close by are gathered every evening at the gates of the mansion and are served with hot suppers. Sometimes a score of ragged but happy-hearted boys and girls from Romita throng the sidewalks. Servants deal out to the little groups the best of the native foods that are procurable.

Rural Life Board to Get Facts Here

Commission Will Meet at State House December 18 and Receive Suggestions From the Farmers.

NEW ENGLAND NEEDS

The commission on rural life appointed by President Roosevelt will hold a meeting in the rooms of the State board of Agriculture at the State House on Dec. 18 at 10 a. m.

The meeting is open to all and is held under the auspices of the New England Conference on Rural Progress, whose president is J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Ellsworth has charge of the arrangements of the coming meeting, the purpose of which is to find out if possible what the greatest needs of the New England agriculturists are, and in what way the government may aid in making the conditions of country life better.

No investigation of farmers or of technical agricultural practices is intended, but the general economic social, educational and sanitary conditions in rural life are to be discussed and an opportunity will be given to all to offer suggestions before the commission.

Among the members of the National commission are Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University and President Butterfield of the State Agricultural College at Amherst.

J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH,

Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, in Charge of Arrangements for the Meeting of the Commission on Rural Life in Boston.

REVENUE REPORTS SHOW INCREASE IN PUBLIC DRINKING

Receipts Picking up Despite Wave of Prohibition and the Unsettled Condition of the Distilling Trades.

NO CHANGE IN LAW

WASHINGTON—So great has been the recovery recently in internal receipts that it now appears that the secretary of the treasury will not ask for any amendment of the laws to increase these receipts. At the present rate the government will close the fiscal year of June 30, 1909, with something close to last year's receipts, which amounted to $251,665,950.

The largest factor in the increase is to be attributed to the greater freedom with which the public is paying its part of $1.10 per gallon of government taxation.

The early part of November saw the internal revenues $10,000,000 behind the normal. The close of November has reduced this deficit to $6,000,000. The daily receipts were rapidly picking up and Commissioner Capers estimates that the monthly receipts will soon be between $22,000,000 and $25,000,000 instead of between $19,000,000 and $22,000,000 as they have been running.

Prohibition Affects Receipts.

The greatest influence on the internal revenue receipts, in the judgment of the treasury officials, has been the general depression in business. Another influence not to be neglected has been the growth of the prohibition movement. Entire states throughout the South and large areas in such states of the Middle West as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have lately gone under local option legislation and by local votes have wiped out the saloon and driven it into certain limits.

The effect on the total sales of spirits is bound to be seen by such a widespread movement and a considerable part of the deficit has been attributed to this cause. Another factor has been the generally unsettled condition of the distilling trades due to uncertainty as to what would be the outcome of the contest between the distillers and the government as to the marking of artificial whiskies under the new pure food and drugs act.

Revenue Was Suspended.

For 60 days the distillers put all their new product into warehouses and put on the market only such as had already gone into bond and paid the internal revenue. Thus the revenues from this source were for two months suspended.

Now that this case has been settled the new spirits are coming upon the market and the increased revenue is coming into the treasury.

PROTEST THREE OF LAURIER'S MEN

MONTREAL, Can.—The election campaign which ended on Oct. 26, in the return of the Laurier government, is to be fought out again in the courts, with the province of Quebec as the storm center. Protests have been entered against the election of 35 of the 65 constituencies in Quebec Province, 24 Liberal and 11 Conservative seats being affected.

The most significant feature is that the disqualification is sought of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's principal lieutenants in the province of Quebec, L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine; Rudolphe Lemieux, postmaster general, and Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, which, if successful, would mean that they would be ineligible to hold office in the government or sit in Parliament for seven years to come.

MINISTER'S STUDY IN TREE

Rev. Otis Halbert Holmes of Algona, Ia., a member of the Legislature, has found a novel place for his study. He has built a large platform, 9 by 12 feet, high up in the branches of a large willow tree, which he reaches by means of a long ladder, and there he writes his sermons.

GIVES CLUBHOUSE TO MEDFORD.

Gen Samuel Lawrence the first mayor and frequent benefactor of Medford, has bought the old Medford Clubhouse and will present the land and building to citizens of the city for the site of a new Medford social club

MEXICANS STRIVE TO CONQUER AIR IN OWN MACHINES

Business at Capital Has Received Impetus Since Withdrawal of Prohibition of Foreign Investments.

MONEY POURING IN

CITY OF MEXICO — Dominion over the air is being demonstrated in Mexico as elsewhere. In 1903 Charles Stanley of Los Angeles, Cal., built an airship 240 feet long, expected to carry 40 passengers, but lack of funds resulted in a failure.

The next attempt was in 1907. Charles K. Hamilton, an American, after nearly 300 successful flights in the United States, came to this city and made a dirigible balloon. The speed attained was 22 miles per hour. The first trip was made on Jan. 6, 1907.

Charles Tudson, of this city, a German, electrician by profession, is now preparing an air-ship in his shops on Calle San Felipe de Jesus. He has been experimenting for three years. The frame-work of his machine is of poplar and light steel, covered with a varnished silk, part of his secret process. He expects to carry 15 men. His bird of silk has double wings. Early in December he anticipates making his first flight.

Plan an Aerial Bicycle.

The Martinez brothers, Mexican youths, are perfecting, on the plantation of Pablo Romo Diaz, in Zacatecas, an aerial bicycle. The front wheel is to serve as a rudder, and the rear wheel to furnish motive power. Miguel Cid of this city, a descendant of the brave Spaniard who drove the Moors from Spain, is another would-be conqueror of the air. He plans a car to run on wires, yet sustained in the air by the expansive power of gas in a balloon. The force of gravity is to be neatly controlled by the lifting power of the gas.

A decided feeling of easiness has followed the withdrawal by the Mexican government of the proposed article 144 of the mining code. The Chamber of Mines, since its first meeting at the Mexican Herald Clubroom, on May 29, 1908, has steadily agitated against the obnoxious paragraph, which would have operated to prevent foreigners from acquiring and holding mines in Mexico.

Mexican Investments Increase.

Mexican investments are already receiving additional impulse since the withdrawal of this "boxer" legislation on Oct. 14. It also marks the end of the financial stringency that settled upon the country in October, 1907. Foreigners have invested $350,000,000 gold in mines in the republic, while companies organized abroad represent an additional $250,000,000.

Americans have invested in mines, railroads and other enterprises in Mexico about $800,000,000 gold and American capital to the tune of nearly $50,000,000 Mexican silver, is pouring in annually. This investment will receive remarkable impetus as a result of the withdrawal of proposed article 144.

The establishment of the Rediscount Bank is a sign of the return of good times. The Rediscount Bank will have a capital of $25,000,000 gold, subscribed in New York and London. It will discount promissory notes and other good paper which local banks are unable to handle, and carry such paper longer than they can afford to do.

New Railroad Building.

One of the marvels of railroad building in Mexico is the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, to run from Kansas City to the port of Topolobampo on the Pacific coast, reaching the Pacific by a line 800 miles shorter than to San Francisco. Arthur E. Stilwell, a Christian Scientist of Kansas City, is president of the road.

Of the entire length, 1659 miles, about 790 have been built. The subsidy from the federal government of Mexico will be $5,500,000 and $500,000 from state governments. It is possible the line will be completed in two years.

"WHITE HORSE" NEEDS SCOURING

LONDON—The famous White Horse concerning the "scouring" of which the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" wrote so charmingly, will have to be scoured again shortly, or it will pass from the ken of mankind. Having lain ungroomed since 1884, it is rapidly becoming obliterated by the turf closing in over it. At the time of the celebrated scouring of the '50s it was necessary to dig down two feet below the surrounding turf, but this depression has been very nearly filled up in the quarter century that has elapsed, and unless some measure is taken to preserve this ancient monument—for as such it ranks, by act of Parliament—it will soon be lost save as it exists in tradition.

On past occasions the event of the "scouring" was accompanied by elaborate festivities, and the task was undertaken periodically. It seems probable that it will receive official attention now. The cost of restoring the figure, which is that of a gigantic horse, made by stripping away the turf from over the chalky hillside, is not large. A similar white horse at Westbury was cleaned, after being neglected a century, for the smal sum of £60 sterling.

GOLD LODE IN JAMAICA.

A gold vein was discovered on property in the Castleton district, outside the city of Kingston, Jamaica, and a company is being formed in New Jersey to work the land. Experts say the lode can be worked at great profit.—N. Y. Sun.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain Urging for a National Labor Department.

LONDON—The General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain has taken up the subject of the unemployed and is suggesting measures for ameliorating the condition of the idle workingmen. As a means of promoting a general policy the federation recommends that a national department of labor be established, presided over by a minister with a seat in the cabinet, charged with the direction of that labor which has not been absorbed in the ordinary course; it is also recommended that a permanent "unemployed board" be organized.

Put Ban on Overtime.

As a means of distributing work as equitably as possible among the entire body of laboring men, the federation advises all trade unions to instruct their members to refuse to work overtime. The manifesto, in which policy is urged, says:

"There are 5,000,000 skilled workers in Great Britain, of whom 10 per cent are totally or partially unemployed. For every skilled workman out of employment two unskilled men are workless. Every worker represents a family of five. Skilled workers unemployed, 500,000; unskilled, 1,000,000; their families, 6,000,000; total, 7,000,000."

How Government Can Help.

The manifesto calls upon all public bodies to supervise their own direct and indirect employment; to stipulate in their contracts for the total abolition of overtime, and to distribute their work so as to meet the periods of depression and the worst conditions of unemployment. Many activities which can be made possible by the government are pointed out as hopeful avenues for the utilizing of the energies of the present unemployed.

CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

HEALDSBURG, Cal.—E. S. Rowland, cashier of the Bank of Healdsburg, confessed today to Bank Commissioner W. C. Watson that the had invested $120,000 of the bank's funds in worthless mining stocks.

In order to protect the bank's depositors from loss, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank has assumed the liabilities of the defunct institution.

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Furnished or unfurnished apartments, any number rooms desired.
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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

HIGHER PRICES ARE RECORDED BY SECURITIES

Presidential Message One of the Features Supposed to Induce a Higher Level for Stocks in Today's Market.

LOCAL MARKET FIRM

Stocks opened active and strong on both the New York and Boston markets. The first sales showed gains of ¼ to ½ on the important issues, the Harriman securities being especially active despite the fact that Americans generally showed a heavier tone in the London market. Pacific Mail was active on renewal of talk of ship subsidies. A favorable presidental message, reports of increased railroad earnings, better crop prospects for next year and increased activity in business lines were made the basis for higher prices. Just how much the future prosperity of railroads and industrials has been discounted in the stock market is hard to say, but it is difficult nowadays to find anyone who cannot see bright commercial skies, and next year promises to be a very prosperous one in every direction.

Advances Are General.

Reading was up an eighth at 140 when the market opened and at the end of the first hour was ¾ higher than last night's close. Smelters advanced ⅝ to 90 and at the end of the half hour had gained 1⅛. Before noon Union Pacific was selling at 182⅜, a gain of 1⅝ over last night. Missouri Kansas & Texas was up ¾ to 38¾. Reading was a point higher. Pennsylvania at 129⅞ was up a quarter. St. Paul gained 1⅛, selling up to 151⅛. United States Steel common moved up ¾ to 55. There was profit taking from time to time, causing slight recessions but the tone continued strong throughout the forenoon. The trading was confined largely to the specialties and the volume was not as large as yesterday.

Boston Prices Advance.

Local stocks were good fractions higher at the opening than yesterday and further gains were made toward noon. Pneumatic Tube, as yesterday, continued quite active. Both the common and preferred were higher, the former advancing ⅝ to 11⅞, and the preferred to 23, a gain of ½. United Fruit eased off fractionally at the opening and later was forced down a point, selling before noon at 130¼. Osceola, which made a rather remarkable advance yesterday, sold unchanged at noon at 134. Lake was up ⅛ at 23⅛.

Prices showed little change during the afternoon. The Central Leather and Hide and Leather issues were particularly strong in Wall street. Both the common and preferred of Southern Pacific also made advances. Boston stocks were somewhat erratic and prices were generally below the best of the day.

MARKET NEWS

Official statistics gathered by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin from railroads and industrial corporations in the United States having an aggregate outstanding capital stock of $5,846,051,973, show that this amount is today owned by 574,360 stockholders, whereas one year ago the same companies had $5,708,652,502 stock and only 507,361 holders. The average number of shares now owned by each railroad stockholder is 119.02 shares, which compares with 136.03 a year ago, 167.79 just before the 1907 panic and 188.55 in 1906. Industrial stockholders today carry an average of 88.30 shares, against 94.45 shares a year ago, 115.81 before the panic and 126.44 in 1906.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York cotton opening: December 9.09 bid, January 8.69@70, March 8.69@70, May 8.75@76, July 8.70@71, August 8.61@62, October 8.52@53. Market opened steady, 4 points lower to 2 points higher.

Liverpool—Cotton business: Demand fair; prices steady. American middling uplands 4.89. Sales 10,000, 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 91,000, 75,800 American. Futures opened quiet and steady.

JORDAN HALL
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, at 8:30
CHARLES
ANTHONY
Piano Recital
Tickets at $1.50 and $1, at Jordan Hall.
SYMPHONY HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, at 2:30,
MME. CECILE
CHAMINADE
Composer and Pianist, assisted by Mlle. Andre, Soprano, and Mr. Groom, Baritone.
Tickets $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00. On sale.

"California Bungalows"
The most up-to-date, artistic Bungalow Book on the market, handsomely illustrated with pen and ink perspectives, floor plans and interior suggestions. Price 50 cents.
W. E. ALLEN,
Delta Building Los Angeles.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:45 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated Copper	83¼	83⅞	83¼	83¾
Amer Car & Foundry	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
Amer Car & Fy pref	108½	108½	108½	108¼
Amer Locomotive	55⅛	56	55⅛	55¼
Amer Smelt & Refining	90	91⅛	90	90⅝
Amer Sugar	132¼	132¼	132	132⅛
Amer Tel & Tel	129	129	128⅞	128⅞
Amer Tobacco pref	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¼
Anaconda	49⅛	49½	49	49⅜
Atchison	97⅞	98⅜	97¾	98⅛
Atchison pref	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	108	108¾	108	108⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	56⅛	56¼	55¾	55¾
Canadian Pacific	176¼	177¼	176¼	177
Central Leather	28½	29⅜	28½	29¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	53	53¾	53	53¾
Chicago Great Western	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
C C C & St Louis	69	69	69	69
Colorado Fuel & Iron	40½	41¼	40½	40¾
Colorado Southern	58	58	57¼	57½
Consolidated Gas	163¼	164½	163¼	163½
Delaware & Hudson	176½	177	176	176
Erie	34½	35¼	34½	35¼
General Chemical pref	99	99	99	99
General Electric	159	159	158½	159
Great Northern pref	143⅛	144	143	143¾
Illinois Central	147⅜	147¾	147⅜	147¾
Kansas & Texas	37¾	38⅞	37¾	38½
Louisville & Nashville	122	123	122	123
Missouri Pacific	65¼	66¼	65¼	66⅛
National Lead	83	83	82½	82½
New York Central	117¼	117¾	117¼	117½
N Y N H & H	157½	157½	157½	157½
Norfolk & Western	84	84	84	84
Northern Pacific	142⅜	142⅞	142¼	142½
Northwestern	173½	173½	173½	173½
Pennsylvania	129½	130	129½	129¾
People's Gas	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Pressed Steel Car	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Reading	140¼	141⅛	140¼	141
Republic Steel	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Rock Island pref	60½	61⅜	60½	60⅞
Southern Pacific	118½	119¼	118¼	119⅛
Southern Railway	25	26	25	25¾
St Paul	149¾	151¼	149¾	150¾
Texas Pacific	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34½
Union Pacific	181¼	182¾	181¼	182½
U S Rubber pref	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
U S Steel	54⅝	55¼	54½	55¼
U S Steel pref	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112¾
Wabash	18¼	19⅛	18¼	19
Western Union	68½	68½	68	68
Westinghouse Electric	91	91	91	91
Wisconsin Central	31	31½	31	31⅜

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low
Am Tel & Tel conv	94⅝	94¾	94½
American Tobacco 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾
Atchison gen 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100	100
Interboro Met Co 4½s	75¼	75⅜	75
Reading gen 4s	100	100	100
N Y City 4s 1957	103	103	103
N Y City 4½s new	112¼	112¼	112⅛
Union Pacific conv 4s	105⅞	106⅝	105⅞
United States Steel 5s	102¼	102⅜	102¼
Wabash 4s	69½	69½	69½
Westinghouse conv	93¼	93¼	93¼
Wisconsin Central 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening. Bid.	Opening. Asked.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked
U. S. Reg. 2s	103¼	104	103¼	104
do coupon	104	...	104	...
U. S. Reg. 3s	100½	101½	100¾	101½
do coupon	100¾	101½	100¾	101½
Small bonds	100	...	100	...
U. S. Reg. 4s	120¼	121	120¼	121
do coupon	121	...	121½	...
Panama 2s	102½	3½	102¼	2¾
do coupon	102	...	102	...
Dist Columbia 3-65s	110	...	110	...

DIVIDENDS

The American Piano Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock payable January 1.

The El Paso Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 on the preferred stock payable January 11 to stockholders of record December 30.

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable December 31. With the extra dividend of 1 per cent paid November 20 last the dividend just declared rounds out the full 20 per cent for the year.

The Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. payable Jan. 11.

Usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company will be paid Jan. 1.

The United Fruit Company directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 18. Transfer books do not close. This is the same rate which was paid at this time last year.

The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1908, shows: Cash $9,059,990, total assets $88,318,694, and profit and loss surplus $10,279,294.

A supplementary report shows that on Dec. 4, 1908, the receivers had $9,180,844 cash on hand.

BOSTON CURB—2 P. M.

Black Mt	3⅝, 3½
Butte & N. Y	9¼
First National Copper	7 5-16
Goldfield Consolidated	8⅝, 8½, 8⅞
Helvetia	3¾
La Rose	6⅞
Keweenaw	5½
Laramie	11-16
National Exploration	76c, 77c
Nevada Utah	3 3-16
Nipissing	10⅝
Ojibway	14
Raven	91c, 92c
Superior & Boston	17¼
Douglas	3½
Amal. Nev	15, 16½
Ariz. Mich	1½, 1 9-16
Rawhide Coal	1 15-16, 1 7-16
Cobalt Cen	71
Majestic	87c
Chemung	19c
Dominion	56

The Standard Screw Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent upon its preferred and common stock, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED IN ROCK ISLAND

Speculation on Probability of a Resumption of Dividends on the Preferred Helps to Boom the Price of Stock.

BUSINESS IMPROVES

Activity in the Rock Island issues during the past week is probably due more to manipulation than anything else. However, accompanying the rise in the preferred is the report that it may go on a 4 per cent dividend basis in January. There may be no foundation whatever for this talk, but in view of the rapid rise in the stock it is thought by some that the movement is closely identified some way with the purchase by Speyer & Co. of the $9,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company and the $30,000,000 St. Louis & San Francisco general mortgage 5 per cent bonds. As the financing of these roads by this transaction has been taken care of for the next two years, the arrangement leaves the Rock Island where it can apply its surplus to dividends on the preferred stock.

Dividends Passed in 1905.

In February, 1903, the Rock Island Company began paying a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, but the fixed charges were found to be too heavy to continue the payment and at the same time keep the property in good condition. The result was that dividends were passed on the issue in November, 1905.

The fact that bankers are taking up these bonds for the company shows that they are of the opinion that the properties will show good returns. The report that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company intends to issue $15,000,000 more securities means that in such a case the road will be able to develop its property from its own resources.

The Rock Island in 1907 reported a surplus of $4,633,789 for the $49,000,000 preferred stock. This money, as was the case in previous years, was put back into the property. At the close of the fiscal year 1908, the amount available for dividends on the preferred stock was $788,317, equal to 1.6 per cent.

Net Earnings Increased.

Thus far this year the Rock Island shows a slight increase in net earnings, although the management is handling the business at a lower cost than during the previous year. If the holding company is to resume dividends on the preferred stock at the old rate it would appear that the entire surplus above the interest paid on the collateral trust bonds, which are held by the Rock Island railroad, will be needed. As stated above, the surplus for the preferred stock last year was less than 2 per cent, so that the surplus for the current year must necessarily be more than double that of 1907, or in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Of course, with any sort of an improvement in gross business this amount could doubtless be reported.

CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open	Closing	Previous close
Wheat—			
Dec	1.04⅝	1.03¾	1.04⅝
May	1.08⅞	1.08⅞	1.08¾
July	1.01¾	1.01⅝	1.01¾
Corn—			
Dec	.60⅝	.59¾	.60⅝
May	.62½	.62⅜	.62⅝
July	.62⅛	.62¼	.62½
Oats—			
Dec	.49½	.50¼	.49¾
May	.52	.52⅞	.52
July	.47	.47⅞	.47
Pork—			
May	16.10	16.07	16.07
Dec	14.40	14.40	...
Jan	...	15.82	15.80
Lard—			
Dec	...	9.07	...
Jan	9.15	9.12	9.15
May	9.37	9.35	9.35
Ribs—			
Jan	8.22	8.20	8.22
May	8.45	8.45	8.47

THE GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Wholesale liquidation induced by the somewhat bearish government report of yesterday caused a sharp break of 1½ cents bushel this morning. The market opened with some show of strength. In fact, quotations were a quarter above last night's closing, and for a time it seemed that the support given the market by the principal leaders would turn the tide. The big following of outsiders that has been attracted by the recent rapid advance in wheat were not in shape to withstand yesterday's decline, and after a short period of trading, selling orders from this source made their appearance in such volume that apparently the bull leaders thought it the part of wisdom to stand to one side and allow the liquidation to take its course.

Corn—The market was weak and active, principally in December, which broke 2¾ under May. There was distinct pressure and lack of support. Country offerings were reported increasing and selling by receiving houses it is understood has been quite a factor in the recent market.

Oats—Were quiet and a little easier on near positions in sympathy with the decline in corn.

The National Licorice Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable December 31.

SHIPPING NEWS OF BOSTON PORT

The Eastern Steamship Company will have no boat in from Bangor today. The steamer City of Rockland did not leave Rockland last night on account of unfavorable weather. She will sail from there tonight, however.

No herring were landed on T wharf this morning, as the weather was too bad last night for the motor boats to venture out.

The schooner A. M. Nicholson has left Newfoundland for this port with a full cargo of salt herring, which will be smoked here for a New York firm.

The bad weather of Monday has delayed all vessels now due here, and things are very quiet in the harbor this morning, no craft of any size either coming in or going out.

T wharf arrivals today: Good Luck 11,000 pounds, Mystery 65,000 pounds, Pontiac 45,000 pounds, Little Fannie 10,000 pounds.

Haddock sold to buyers today at $3.75 to $6.25 per hundredweight, large cod $6.25, small cod $2.75, pollock $3.

BOSTON STOCKS

Boston—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2.45 P.M.:

MINING

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.
Adventure	10	10	9⅞	10
Allouez	39	39	39	39
Arcadian	4⅝	4¾	4	4⅛
Arizona Commercial	39	39½	38½	39½
Atlantic	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛
Butte Coalition	27	27½	26¾	27¼
Calumet & Arizona	119	119	118½	119
Calumet & Hecla	675	680	675	680
Consolidated Mercur	38c	38c	38c	38c
Copper Range	81½	81¾	81	81½
Daly-West	10⅝	11	10⅝	11
Franklin	18¼	18¼	18	18¼
Granby	104	104	103	103
Greene-Cananea	11⅛	11¼	10¾	11¼
La Salle	15	15½	15	15
Mass	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Mex Con	5½	5½	5½	5½
Mohawk	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
Nevada	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
North Butte	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼
Old Dominion	58⅛	58½	58	58
Osceola	132	135	132	133½
Parrot	30	30⅝	29¾	30½
Quincy	96½	96½	96½	96½
Shannon	18	18⅛	18	18
Tennessee	44	44¾	44	44¾
Trinity	17	17	16½	17
United Copper	14	14	14	14
Utah Copper Co	48	48	47½	47½
Victoria	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Winona	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Wolverine	149	149	149	149
Wyandot	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾

MISCELLANEOUS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.
Amer Tel & Tel	128¾	129¼	128⅝	128¾
American Pneumatic	11½	11¾	11¼	11¼
do pref	22½	23	22	22
Boston and Albany	228	228	228	228
Boston Elevated	130½	131	130½	130¾
Boston & Maine	132½	133	132½	133
Boston Providence	300	300	300	300
Boston & Worc pref	51½	52	50	50
East Boston Land	8	8	8	8
Fitchburg R R	131	131	131	131
General Electric	158½	158½	158½	158½
Georgia Electric	79	79	79	79
Mass Gas	56½	56½	56½	56½
N E Cotton Yarn pref	90	90	90	90
New England Tel	125	125	125	125
N Y N H & H	157	157½	157	157½
Pullman Co	172½	172½	172½	172½
Rotary Ring	18¼	18⅜	18	18¼
Seattle Electric	94	95	94	95
do pref	102	102	102	102
U S Coal & Oil	30	30	30	30
United Fruit	131	131	130	130
United Shoe Machinery	60	60¼	58½	58½
do pref	29½	29½	29½	29½
United States Steel	54⅝	55	54⅜	55
do pref	112¾	113	112⅝	112¾
West End com	90	90½	90	90½
do pref	110	110	110	110

UNLISTED SECURITIES

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last sale.
Amalgamated	83⅜	84	83⅜	83½
Amer Agri Chemical	33	33	32¾	33
do pref	95½	95½	95	95¼
Am Sugar Refineries	132	132⅝	132	132
do pref	129	130	129	130
American Woolen pref	95½	95½	95	95
Boston Con Copper	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛
Boston & Corbin	23	23¼	23	23
Dominion Iron & Steel	21	21	21	21
Lake Copper	23¼	23¼	22⅛	22⅛
Miami Copper	13	13	12¾	13
Newhouse Mines	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Superior & Pittsburg	18⅝	18¾	18¼	18¼
Swift & Co	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
Utah Consolidated	46½	46¾	46	46
U S Smelting	45	45	44⅞	45
do pref	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46½
Western Tel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
do pref	76¼	77⅛	76¼	77⅛

BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
American Tel & Tel 4s	91¾	91¾	91⅝
do col 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Atchison con 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼
Atchison adj 4s	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
Central Vermont 4s	81½	81½	81½
C B & Q Jt 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
General Electric 5s	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
Steel 5s 1913	100¼	100¼	100¼
West Tel 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

NEW YORK CURB—1:30 P. M.

	Bid	Asked
Cobalt Cen	71	71½
Nevada Con	19⅝	19⅞
La Rose	6¾	6 13-16
Greene-Cananea	11	11¼
Goldfield Con	8 7-16	8½
Subway	25¾	26½
Cumberland-Ely	8	8¼
Miami	12¾	13
Nipissing	10½	10¾
Superior-Pittsburg	18¾	19
Giroux	6½	6⅝
Rawhide Coalition	138	140

STEEL MEN BUY IN MEXICO.

DURANGO, Mex.—American interests closely identified with the United States Steel Corporation have acquired control of the great iron mountain at this place, including the iron works and other holdings of the Durango Iron & Steel Company. Several million dollars may be expended in the erection of a steel plant her

COPPER OUTPUT IS INCREASING AT RAPID RATE

Enormous Quantities of the Metal Are Being Mined, But the Demand Is Keeping Pace With Production.

PRICES REASONABLE

One needs only to look over the reports of the various copper mines to learn that a vast quantity of the metal is daily being produced and if the predictions of interests in the various properties are fulfilled the future production will be greater than ever before. Copper mining is being carried on at less cost by reason of recent improvements and everything is propitious for a large output. Were it not for the increasing demand for the metal on the part of consumers the enormous production of copper that is promised would greatly lower the market price of both the metal and the stock of companies. However, the demand is growing apace with the production. New electrical industries in which copper is used are daily coming into existence and with the growth of electrical equipment and power there will be an increased demand for copper that probably will keep prices up to a fair level.

Demand Slight at Present.

The demand has not been great for some time, however there is but little of the metal pressing for sale and the demand such as it is, seems to take care of the offerings. The exports of the metal in November were smaller than during October, but were on about the same plane as in September. This is not strange in view of the advance in prices, and the fact that the foreign demand, like that at home, comes in waves. The exports in tons were 19,146, which compares with 34,087 a year ago, 18,451 in 1906 and 13,195 in 1905. The average price for the month fixed by the "Engineering & Mining Journal" was 14.386 cents for Lake and 14.130 for electrolytic.

The mines have not yet received the full benefit of the advance in prices therefor, but beginning with the settlements for December they should do so, and the Butte properties, which get a settlement on the basis of the price three months after shipments, will not realize the advance during October until January.

Not Disturbed by Tariff.

It is readily seen that the conservative policy in the matter of dividends has been justified, without taking it for granted that the directors of the companies have lost faith in a further gain in metal prices about the first of the year. The fact that copper is on the free list removes any danger of disturbance from the tariff changes, and while manufacturers from copper pay a duty, a reduction in the rate would not affect the producers. There have been wide fluctuations in the price of copper during the past two years, and many fear we shall next year have a repetition of excessively high prices with the consequent reduction in the consumption and afterward demoralization. The best opinion is, however, that the new production coming in will prevent a runaway market and that copper will range between 15 cents and 18 cents for the next year or two. This would be a most desirable condition of affairs. The quotations for the metal are rather wide, representing the different opinions of the producers. Lake is quoted from 14½ to 14¾ cents and electrolytic a quarter of a cent lower both ways. The next buying movement will no doubt firmly establish the price above the 15-cent level.

Great Prosperity Predicted.

The large holders of copper stocks are as confident as it is possible to be, that we are entering a year of great prosperity for the industry, and in view of this, can see no reason for selling. The improvement in trade has been slower than was looked for, for undoubtedly the sharp advance about the first of November gave the impression to many that we were to have an immediate boom in both the metal and the share market. The fact that such a movement has not materialized has not discouraged the leaders in the market by any means, but on the contrary, they feel that the resting period we have been going through has been beneficial. Those who wanted to take small profits have had them and those who are in the market for bigger things have had the opportunity of adding to their holdings.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between banks quoted at 2 per cent. No sales.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1907 as follows:

	1908	1907
Exchanges	$27,516,918	$21,802,182
Balances	2,482,775	1,225,672

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of $198,432.

NEW YORK—Sub-treasury was a debtor at the clearing house this morning to the extent of $104,070. The sub-treasury gained from the banks yesterday $1,456,000 and since Friday it has gained $2,217,000 from them.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 17.

EARNINGS MADE BY RAILROADS

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

		Decrease
October:		
Total opr rev	$3,795,519	$429,451
Opr income	1,343,787	44,348
From July 1:		
Total opr rev	14,346,207	1,676,136
Opr income	5,095,688	624,870

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.

Total opr rev	$445,035	*$23,895
Opr income	171,009	*19,985
From July 1:		
Total opr rev	1,345,530	*41,644
Opr income	564,250	*32,140

PHILADELPHIA & READING.

Total opr rev	$3,629,580	$501,607
Opr income	1,787,655	104,034
From July 1:		
Total opr rev	12,734,289	2,696,041
Opr income	4,902,662	1,373,639

WABASH RAILROAD.

Total opr rev	$2,363,702	$232,499
Opr income	691,632	145,298
From July 1:		
Total opr rev	9,138,565	$868,698
Opr income	2,809,069	482,804

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

Total opr rev	$1,133,205	$111,620
Opr income	393,823	*14,661
From July 1:		
Total opr rev	3,891,367	320,643
Opr income	1,076,032	*41,605

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO.

Fiscal year ended June 30 last:

Gross receipts	$7,701,105	*$508,180
Working exps	5,395,657	*98,198
Net receipts	2,305,448	*409,982

*Increase.

RAPID TRANSIT DIVIDEND.

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on Jan. 1 on the stock of the Union Traction Company, which is operated under lease by the Rapid Transit Company. This establishes the Union Traction stock on a 6 per cent. basis, in accordance with the terms of lease by which 4 per cent. per annum was guaranteed for the first two year, 5 per cent. for the next two and 6 per cent. thereafter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Pittsburg reports state that Andrew Carnegie has been requested by railroad interests to help bring about a reduction in the price of steel rails.

The Spreckles Sugar Refinery at Philadelphia has resumed operations.

The mill of the Oxford Paper Company which shut down November 16 because of a strike has resumed and will be operated day and night.

The conference to have been held at Chicago between a committee of Illinois manufacturers and railroad officials to discuss the proposed advance in freight rates has been called off.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill will mediate between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and labor organizations of the road, both sides having agreed to accept the award.

The Corn Products Refining Company announces a cut of 30 points in prices at Chicago and 26 points in New York in glucose syrups and starch.

At the New York Metal Exchange all grades of copper were reduced ⅛ cent on the bid price.

THE LONDON MARKET—4 P. M.

		Decline
Consols, money	83 7-16	⅛
Consols, account	83 9-16	⅛
Anaconda	49⅛	*⅛
Canadian Pacific	176⅛	*⅛
Atchison	98	*⅛
St. Paul	150½	*⅛
Erie	34⅛	*1
Erie 1st	49⅝	*⅜
Illinois Central	147	*⅛
Louisville & Nashville	122⅛	*⅛
N. Y. Central	116⅝	⅛
Pennsylvania	129⅛	⅜
Reading	140⅝	*⅛
Southern Pacific	119	*1⅛
Union Pacific	181⅞	*1⅛
U. S. Steel	54⅞	⅜
U. S. Steel pfd	112⅛	⅝

*Advance.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All . . . the Family . . .

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Her Opportunity for Blessing the Lives of Others Is Great—An Ideal Which Is Well Worth Attaining.

WOMEN are often heard to complain that they have no opportunity to show their ability because they are only housekeepers.

Only housekeepers—but what is a housekeeper? A keeper is one who cares for a thing or person, also one who observes and obeys. The word implies faithfulness, devotion, attention, love. House is a habitation, an abode, a shelter for a group which comprises the household. There is much dignity in the word when examined thoughtfully.

It is but a part of life to earn money, the great honor of all living is the method of dispensing what one earns. Not what we earn but what we share makes life beautiful. No one is more helpless than a successful earner of money who has no one to make a home.

Let the housekeeper consider the army of women who have gone into business or art and who are having what they call a career. You cannot find one of these women who is able to live alone. She must have a mother, a sister, or a friend to keep house for her, or she will be obliged to live the cheerless life of a boarder in some formal boarding-house or hotel.

Circumstances often compel a woman to become an earner of money, and when circumstances do compel, it is noble and admirable for a woman to make the effort uncomplainingly. But such women have their keen struggle with themselves as well as their circumstances. A woman who must spend all her time in an office or a studio or a shop is not necessarily happier than a woman who must spend her hours in her home. Neither of them will be happy unless she study the art of life and learn to make each act beautiful in itself.

Every housekeeper should be a homemaker. She should study the nature of each of the group that comprises her household and try each day to bring some happiness to each of her circle. By studying each one she will soon learn what it is that brings the smile of happiness to the lips, the look of appreciation to the eye. The first law of the house should be order, exquisite and perfect order. It is a weariness to the eye to see disorder, dust and rubbish. It is no easy matter to keep a house so that there shall be no disorder in any of its corners. To be able to enter every closet, to open any drawer and find order is a blessedness to the wage earner which the little housekeeper may scarcely comprehend. The money earner has dealt with disorder all through the day, for it is the great necessity of business to continually bring order out of chaos. Can you realize for a moment how the members of the household will bless you a hundred times a day for the order which you inspire?

Is it not a condition of happiness to be blessed? Is it not a source of joy to know that by your acts you have caused harmony to reign in other lives? Is it not a pleasure to know that each member of your household returns with expectation to your presence after a day's toil? Is it not success to have created that impalpable something from house and furnishings which we call home? To have done this is to be more than a housekeeper, it is to be a steward of harmony, an angel of peace, and nothing short of this success should satisfy the woman in the home.

Let reverence of thyself thy thoughts control,
And guard the sacred temple of thy soul!
Let no example, let no soothing tongue,
Prevail upon thee with a siren's song,
To do thy soul's immortal essence wrong!
—Pythagoras.

HOW PEACE WAS RESTORED

The telling of the truth brought about peace between the two Chinese states, Sung and Chu, in the summer of 587 B. C. The strange story of how it came about is retold in the November Scrap Book and it teaches a good lesson.

King Chuang of Chu, who was besieging the capital of Sung, had met with such indifferent success that his forces had been reduced to seven days' rations. So he determined to withdraw at once unless the condition of the enemy was so desperate that he could count on victory within the week that his food supply would last.

The king therefore sent his general to climb the ramparts and ascertain how things looked in the besieged city. It chanced that the general encountered an officer from the opposing army.

"How are conditions in your camp?" inquired the general.

"Oh, about as bad as they can be," replied the officer. "Our troops are starving and we shall hardly be able to keep up the fight more than a week. how is the situation in your camp?"

"We are in desperate straits, too," replied the general. "We have rations for only seven days and unless we can capture you within that time we shall quit."

Returning to the king's camp, the general told his sovereign of the desperate condition of the enemy. The monarch was elated.

"We must go on half rations now," he declared, "in order to be able to stay two weeks, during which time the enemy will be starved out and compelled to surrender."

"I told the officer of the Sung army," said he, "that we were going to withdraw unless we could capture his capital in seven days, and we must not deceive him."

At which the king was enraged that his general had disclosed his plans and the distress of his troops. He rebuked the officer sharply for his indiscretion. But the general still insisted that he would resign if the besiegers should remain more than a week, and added:

"If the little state of Sung has officers honorable enough to tell the truth about the condition of its army, should not your majesty have men equally honorable and truthful in the great state of Chu?"

So, "in the summer of 587 B. C., the Chinese states of Sung and Chu, which had been at war, made peace."

Where Our Vegetables Came From

The potato, which was already cultivated in America when the continent was discovered, is spontaneous in Chile. It was introduced to Europe in 1580 and 1585 by the Spaniards, and almost at the same time by the English, who brought it from Virginia, where it had appeared about 1550.

The sweet potato and the Jerusalem artichoke are also supposed to come from America, according to the Revue Scientifique.

Salsify is found in a wild state in Greece, Dalmatia, Italy and Algeria. According to Olivier de Serres, it has been cultivated in the south of France since the 16th century.

Turnips and radishes came originally from central Europe. The beetrooot and the beet, which have been greatly improved by cultivation, are considered as the same species by botanists. The beet, only the stalk of which is eaten, grows wild in the Mediterranean, Persia and Babylonia.

Garlic, onions, shalots and leeks have long been cultivated in almost all countries, and their origin is very uncertain. That of the scallion is better known, It grows spontaneously in Siberia. One finds chives in a wild state throughout the northern hemisphere.

The radish, greatly modified by cultivation, probably had its origin in the temperate zone, but from what wild species it is derived is not exactly known.

The lettuce appears to be derived from the endive, which is found wild in temperate and southern Europe, and in the Canaries, Algeria, Abyssinia and temperate western Asia.

Wild succory is spontaneous throughout Europe, even in Sweden, in Asia Minor, Persia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan and Siberia. Cultivated succory is probably a form of endive, which is thought to have had its origin in India.

Cabbage, like all vegetables which have been cultivated from remote times, is believed to be of European origin.

The artichoke is the cultivated form of the wild cardoon, indigenous to Madeira, the Canaries, Morocco, the south of France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean islands.

Asparagus had its origin in Europe and temperate western Asia.

The origin of the eggplant is India; that of the broad bean is unknown, as also that of the lentil, the pea, checkpea and haricot. The last named appears to have come originally from America.

The carrot grows spontaneously throughout Europe, Asia Minor, Siberia, northern China, Abyssinia, northern Africa, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

Chervil comes from temperate western Asia; parsley from the south of Europe and Algeria, the mountains of India and North America. Spinach is supposed to come from northern Asia.

For some 20 years past the crosnes has been used. This little tubercle, with fine, savory flesh, which has long been cultivated in China and Japan, is probably indigenous to eastern Asia.

The tomato comes from Peru; the cucumber from India, and the pumpkin from Guinea.

Where Revere's Lanterns Were Hung

"OLD NORTH CHURCH,"
Salem Street, Boston.

CHRIST CHURCH, or the "Old North Church," which has passed into history and legend as one of the landmarks of the picturesque North End of Boston, has been an object of considerable attention recently on account of the controversy about Paul Revere's ride. It was in the belfry of this edifice that it has been popularly supposed that the lanterns were hung that conveyed the information to Paul Revere that the British expedition that was to march to Lexington was setting out on the first stage of its journey, by boat. It has been in the full credence of this that thousands of tourists have made historical pilgrimage to this venerable meeting-house, from the tower of which

"As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and somber and still,"

flashed out the spark of resistance to British authority that resulted in the independence of the American nation. Longfellow's poem alone has been sufficient to make this building one of the landmarks in American history, but recently not only the poet's version, but the generally credited historical account of Paul Revere's ride have been called in question by Mr. Benjamin, a New York publisher. The accepted story, however, has been championed by Revere Lincoln of Oak Park, Illinois, who declares he was told by his mother, who, a granddaughter of Paul Revere, heard it recounted again and again by her grandsire as she, a little child, curious and attentive, sat upon his knee.

Sky Scraper Congestion in New York City

New York, within the financial district, like Chicago, within the "loop," is facing the serious problem of increasing congestion. The crowding is bad enough already, but it promises to be worse through the erection of other mammoth buildings. Here, for instance, are three buildings which will pour out after office hours, when completed and occupied, a population equal to that of a very large city.

The proposed 62-story structure which the Equitable Life Assurance Society is to erect upon the present site of the old structure at Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar streets, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., at a cost of approximately $10,000,000, will contain all told 40 acres of floor space, 5,200 windows, 4,800 radiators, 25,000 electric lights, 38 electric elevators, about 3600 offices accommodating between 20,000 and 21,000 people, two acres of eight-inch thick granite and 1,750,000,000 brick, making 4,375,000 tons, or 8,750,000,000 pounds of brick.

The 22-story terminal buildings of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad, in Church street (taken together), the largest office building in the world, occupy 70,000 square feet of ground. The cubic area is 14,500,000 feet above ground and 3,650,000 cubic feet below ground, comprising a total of 18,150,000 cubic feet. There are 5,200 doors, 5,000 windows, 120,000 square feet of glass and 39 elevators in the two buildings.

The City Investing building, 33 stories high and immediately adjoining the Singer building, contains 12 acres of rentable space, 11,000,000 cubic feet, 500,000 square feet of floor space, 21 elevators, 2,260 radiators, represent an outlay of $10,000,000 and accommodates 10,000 tenants.

The At-Onement of Science and Religion

WE believe that the Christ is "the same yesterday and today and forever." We are assured that the Christian revelation is for universal humanity. John explained that the purpose of God in sending His Son was "that the world through him might be saved." Speaking of that advent Mrs. Eddy writes: "The star of Bethlehem is the light of all ages; is the light of Love, today christening religion undefiled, divine Science; giving to it a new name, and the white stone in token of purity and permanence." (Miscellaneous Writings," p. 320.)

It is the record of history that a state of warfare has seemed to have existed between science and religion. Andrew D. White, once president of Cornell University, made a collection of historical books and manuscripts as complete in some respects as any in the world, and he drew upon these in preparing his book on this subject, in which he discusses the perpetual misunderstanding and hostility between adherents of science and of religion. The religionist felt sure that the man of science was Godless; and the scientist thought the religious man unreasoning and superstitious. To the one, faith and the far-off look were important; by the other, proof, evidence at hand and demonstration, were required. By a well-known writer on the subject the conflict between the two views of life has been termed "irreconcilable." From the far past of history down to the present there has been this antagonism, and yet as a matter of fact, there is a real harmony between religious experience and scientific method; for when we "prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good" we find nothing vital in religion lost, nor any demand for scientific demonstration unsatisfied. We remember how the great bridge over the East river at New York was constructed. The tall towers on either bank were erected, while between them still rushed the river in flood as if to mock the attempt at union between them. But a thin wire was launched across the gulf from tower to tower, and a stronger line drawn across by it, and then another, until finally cables were stretched above the river capable of sustaining the foot bridge on which the workmen could stand as they constructed the actual bridge, which finally made intercourse from shore to shore as easy and safe as on a city street. Just in this way has come about the revelation of harmony in divine Science. Mrs. Eddy found her faith, which went out tremulous and expectant, established by scientific proof, when she was healed and lifted from a death bed. It was shown to her that the power of God could be demonstrated. The first thread of connection established in this era between Science and Religion was found by her. Then followed three years of study, such as Paul spent in Arabia, and during that time her healing work for others confirmed the recorded cases of healing in the Bible and evidenced the truth of the promises, till at last after nine years of labor and experiment and revelation, a text-book was completed to be as a thoroughfare for thought. "Science and Health" restores to thought the union that was established by Christ Jesus and maintained by the early Christians, between faith and demonstration,—or, broadly, religion and science.

So in Christian Science the religious man finds proof of God's love in this life; and the scientist finds that religion is reasonable, and that his "unknowable First Cause" is really his "Father in Heaven" and on earth.

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TODAY'S PUZZLE

Concealed Word Square.

1. The burglar politely lifted his hat as he sprang over the fence.
2. Which would you rather have in your pocket—a live wasp, a dead spider or three bees?
3. Paula traveled from Italy to Belgium with a Venetian picture in her hand.
4. In New York he longed for the London atmosphere, dense with fog and smoke, and in London pined for the sight of the Goddess of Liberty.
5. During the winter I was in Dresden I walked to Meisen, several miles away, to see the old cathedral.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Names of Presidents—Cleve-land, Cleveland; mad-eye-sun, Madison; tie-LR, Tyler; Hayes; Van-Burr-n, Van Buren.

THE HIGHEST RESTAURANT

What is probably the highest restaurant in the world has been opened at the Eismeer station of the Jungfrau Railway in Switzerland. It is 10,000 feet above sea level, close to the summit of the mountain. The food is not cooked by means of ordinary fuel, but by electricity generated by the Lutschine waterfall, deep down in the valley below. With an expenditure of 30 kilowatts of electrical energy it is possible to prepare a five-course dinner for a party of 100 persons in a short time. The guests are accommodated in a large hall hewn out of the solid rock and heated by electricity. The view from the huge windows comprises mountain scenery, which for grandeur perhaps has no equal in the world.—Kansas City Journal.

Tree Culture for Streets

Tree culture along the streets of Wilkes-Barre will after today be in charge of the Wilkes-Barre park commission, which has already done excellent work in laying out parks in various sections of the city. Hitherto each property owner has looked after the trees in front of his property, and owing to neglect or lack of knowledge many have been allowed to die and there has been lack of interest in planting and caring for new trees. All of this work the park commission will do in the future and a special appropriation will be made yearly for the work, so that before many years have passed the streets of this city will be far more attractive than they are now.—Wilkes-Barre, Pa., correspondence in the Philadelphia North American.

TYPEWRITER CONVENIENCE.

One of the typewriter firms is making arrangements to supply hotels with machines whereby the guests, by depositing a dime in an attachment placed on the typewriter, may have the use of it for half an hour. It is said that plans are also being made to supply Pullman cars and steamers with similar conveniences.

Waiting

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo, my own shall come to me.

I check my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways
And what is mine shall know my face!

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me:
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea,
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high
Can keep my own away from me.
—John Burroughs.

Old Theories Are Upset by Investigation.

Still another of science's unsolved problems has been brought to light—the fact that if you get high enough in the air the north pole is warmer than the equator. Professor Hergesell of Strasburg University claims that he has proved this to be a fact by means of balloon ascensions, made under the auspices of the international committee which has been investigating the atmosphere at various altitudes. Unmanned balloons with recording instruments attached were sent up, reaching altitudes of 10 to 12 miles. In the tropics the temperature at this height was 148 degrees below zero, while in the middle Europe and farther north at the same height the instruments recorded only 56 to 85 degrees below zero.

Another theory heretofore accepted by scientists but which has now been contradicted is that the temperature diminishes as the height increases. The balloon ascensions are said to have shown that the coldest temperature is reached at heights of six to seven miles. Above that height it has been found that the atmosphere becomes warmer.—The Scrap Book.

"Dew Ponds" of the Ancients

There may be a valuable suggestion here for people who reside in sections of the country where rains are infrequent, and even for those who inhabit the districts that require constant irrigation to produce crops. A water supply could hardly be secured on easier terms than through the "dew ponds" employed by the ancients. It is known that one of the prehistoric methods of obtaining a water supply in an arid country, and especially at high altitudes, was by the construction of these "dew ponds."

They were made by hollowing out the earth for a space far in excess of the apparent requirements of such a pond, then quickly covering the whole of the hollow with a coating of straw. The straw in its turn was covered by a layer of well-chosen, finely puddled clay, and the upper surface of the clay closely strewn with stones.

Such a pond will gradually become filled with water, the more rapidly the larger it is. During the warmth of a summer day the earth will store a considerable amount of heat, while the pond, protected from the heat by the non-conductivity of the straw, is at the same time chilled by the process of evaporation from the puddled clay. The consequence is that during the night the moisture of the comparatively warm air is condensed on the surface of the cold clay. As the condensation during the night is in excess of the evaporation during the day, the pond becomes—even though no rain may fall—night by night, gradually filled.

In experimenting it is found that such a pond will constantly yield a supply of purest water in warm countries. The pond will cease to attract the dew, however, if the straw becomes wet, as it then assumes the same temperature as the surrounding earth and ceases to act as a non-conductor of heat. This always occurs if a spring is allowed to flow into the pond, or if the layer of clay is pierced in any way.

It is not well for a man to pray cream and live skim milk.—Henry Ward Beecher.

PEACE THAT WILL FOLLOW JUSTICE.

IN the nursery you may often see a transcript of history. The disputes of children may illustrate the contentions of nations. The basis for the wrangling may be a toy or a territory, the mental states are alike If superior force comes in and arbitrarily "settles the dispute," the mental tumult is not settled unless the settlement is just If there is injustice in the decision the disputants may be made quiet, but they are not at peace.

Why is it that the human heart cries out for justice and fair dealing? The tragedy of child life is the injustice of the elder people, who deal with the little people according to whim and caprice, and not according to Principle. Really the demand in all hearts for justice is the human cry for the manifestation of God. No truer conception of the divine was ever outlined than when the Almighty was named, "a just God and a Saviour." Consequently for every adult and child there is just dealing and salvation from God; and the child expects his senior to prove the character of God to him and manifest his likeness to God by justice and by love that redeems. He is affronted by injustice, therefore, and agonized by cruelty; and his little heart is a storm center until it is reached by the peace which love brings.

In the big nursery of the world the grown up children are longing for justice. When that is established there will be world-wide peace. But peace will not come merely by turning soldiers into farmers, bayonets into scythes and war vessels into freighters for grain. If the root evil continues in the human mind, and the violent oppress the weak, and the unscrupulous rob the honest, and the selfish outrage the kind, the ploughshare will be beaten into a sword again, and the pruning-hook into a spear, for man will not—cannot—submit himself as a slave under injustice.

When advocates of peace use war methods, making lethal weapons of words, they are more apt to stir up anger than to bring peace. The reaction of resentment corresponds to the action of self-righteous scorn, even as sword clashes upon sword. War will become a disused method only so soon as a better method is utilized.

When Christian Science is understood it will be recognized as the method of the "Prince of Peace." Its ideal is to make man "merciful, just and pure." This is set forth in its Tenets as framed by its Discoverer and Founder. Convert all men into obedience to the Christ-mind, and where will be your quarrelers, your thieving schemers, your provokers of enmity, your oppressers of mankind? Will you need war vessels to bombard a "righteous nation that keepeth the truth"? Will you need soldiers to fight well-wishers who are interested in the happiness of their neighbors even as if they were of the same family? Is this a dream?—nay, but the lack of such hope is the dream.

"And failing it life's lore and wealth a dream,
And all the world a dream."

It is hopelessly afar off, you say. How do you know? Christian Science is working with one man at a time. Already by tens of thousands men have deserted from "the prince of this world," and relinquished the methods of warfare and hate, and have enlisted with the Prince of Peace to learn the method of healing. In some communities increase has been 200 per cent in a year. May we not hope to see even in our day the peace of the world established through Christian justice and scientific love?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 8, 1908.

Presidential Veto Power

Now that billion-dollar congresses have become usual there is greater need than ever for an amendment to the national constitution which will enable the President to veto any particular item of an appropriation bill. Such an amendment if submitted to popular vote would carry almost unanimously. There is little or nothing that could be said against it; nothing perhaps except that if this proposed amendment were to be submitted other proposals to amend the constitution might insist upon being submitted at the same time.

The framers of our national constitution intended to confer the veto power as an executive check upon all legislative acts. If they had foreseen the extent to which congressmen and even senators would work to promote the supposed interests of their own constituents rather than the interests of the nation or the welfare of humanity and the manner in which items are added to appropriation bills solely to obtain the support of senators and congressmen who demand certain expenditures for the benefit of their own localities, the framers of the constitution would doubtless have conferred the power to veto particular items of an appropriation bill without vetoing the whole measure. The principal measure may be wise and just. It may be a measure of immediate importance. It may be encumbered nevertheless with "riders" with which selfishness has saddled the bill by taking advantage of public necessity. In this situation, with the constitution in its present form, the President must needs veto the whole measure or approve it with whatever waste or extravagance it may contain.

The people have accepted a larger army and navy, more territory to be governed, and a wider scope of government as sufficient reasons for larger appropriations; but they have not ceased to demand wisdom and economy on the part of the government; and every check on waste or extravagance should be provided which experience or changed conditions show to be useful or necessary.

The proposed work of draining the Everglades is one that must appeal to the fanciful as well as to the practical. Nobody who has never penetrated the Everglades, even to a small extent, can form anything like an adequate conception of what the drainage of this vast jungle will mean from an engineering point of view. From all appearances it would be an utterly hopeless undertaking. On the other hand, one who has not seen a modern steam shovel at work and observed how it operates in the matter of removing soil much more difficult to dislodge than that in the Everglades can form anything like an adequate conception of the ease with which the thing can be done, if only there is money enough behind the enterprise to supply the engineers with the necessary tools and labor.

President Eliot's Stand on The Liquor Question

Widespread comment has been caused by President Eliot's recent declaration of a change of opinion with regard to the harmlessness of alcohol; and the publicity given the matter, and the generally favorable views expressed with reference to it, will doubtless have the effect of causing many men of prominence, who have heretofore been indifferent or quietly and none the less influentially antagonistic to the liquor question, to reverse their position.

It required a long time to convince President Eliot that alcohol is essentially and absolutely harmful, considered as a medicine or a beverage, but once convinced, he spoke plainly and couragously.

The so-called "moderate drinker" has been confirmed in his belief that "a little liquor now and then does not hurt" by the unsympathetic attitude toward total abstinence from drink assumed heretofore by many leaders of public opinion in this and other countries, and not infrequently by the hostility of those people.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of temperance has been the man of reputation, prominence and influence who would not subscribe to what he was pleased to regard as the "fanatical" views of those who would concede no virtue whatever to alcohol, as a drug or as a social influence.

As Bishop Lawrence pointed out at the time of President Eliot's declaration, what the latter said of alcohol was not new. It had been said a million times. It had been known for years. But nevertheless it is of incalculable importance to the cause of temperance that President Eliot has said it, and the influence which his declaration has had, and will have, upon the sentiment of the country in this regard will serve once more to show how measureless is the power for good that may be exercised by one who is in possession of that most sacred of human trusts, the confidence of the people.

A New Field for American Boys

In the course of a lecture in the civil service house, this city, on Sunday evening, Mr. Frank V. Thompson touched upon two subjects which, though seemingly wide apart, are in reality closely correlated. One had reference to the practical education of boys, the other to the necessity in this country of studying the commercial needs of other nations.

"At present," said Mr. Thompson, "the high school teachers, with due respect to them, do not realize at all the economic needs of the time. They say to bright boys, 'Study to be a minister, a lawyer, a physician—don't waste your talents in business.' But I think that this spirit must change, and eventually the high schools will really help their boys to make good." Turning from this, Mr. Thompson said later: "As a nation we are not making good in foreign markets, because we don't readjust ourselves to fit conditions. We insist upon offering the goods we like instead of the goods our foreign customers like. In Brazil, for example, a country importing a tremendous amount of cotton, Italy has more of a cotton trade than we."

We are not ready to agree with Mr. Thompson that high school teachers are to any great degree giving to pupils the advice quoted above. In a great majority of cases, we believe, it will be found that the training for professions of boys who should be trained for the trades is due to the influence and demands of parents, and is contrary to the judgment and the wish of teachers. But, this aside, Mr. Thompson's remarks with reference to our foreign commerce and its present defective operation suggest to parents and teachers alike a new line of duty to which American boys might be trained to their own profit as well as to the profit of their country.

Our ignorance of South America at present is as notorious as it is deplorable. A commerce which is practically at our own doors and which has been awaiting us for years is neglected and ignored. The Bureau of American Republics and scores of able writers, in magazine articles and books, in pamphlets and lectures, have been striving for the last quarter of a century to draw the serious attention of our mercantile interests to this inviting field. They have succeeded only in a very small measure. What Mr. Thompson says of our cotton trade with Brazil is true in all other lines of American trade, not only with Brazil but with all the other Latin republics.

This should be corrected, speedily and completely, especially in view of the prospective opening of the Panama canal. It can be best corrected by the diffusion of information in this country respecting the nations and peoples of South America and their commercial needs. Our high schools, and our colleges, for that matter, could not very well do better than to enter systematically upon the task of preparing an army of our young men for the peaceable invasion of the South American republics and the acquirement of the information which is necessary to the establishment with them of commercial relations upon a sound basis and a proper scale.

Here is an opportunity for the opening up of useful and profitable vocations for thousands of American boys, for our commerce with South America, if once rightly set in motion, will call for activities on our part, intellectual as well as physical, of which we little dream now.

Some First Editions of Gentle Charles Lamb

In the sale of the library of Edwin N. Lapham, now proceeding in New York city, a collection of first editions of Charles Lamb was the chief feature of Wednesday, and ten of the choicest lots, we are informed, were sold to M. C. D. Borden of Fall River, Mass.

Three hundred and sixty dollars was paid for a first edition of "A Tale of Rosamund Gray," the first book of which Charles Lamb was sole author, and which T. N. Talfourd, who collected his works, pronounced extremely rare in the early part of the last century, and $200 for an uncut set of the "Essays of Elia," and the "Last Essays of Elia," in two volumes, bound in dark red crushed levant and dated "London, 1823-33."

Gentlest and purest as well as most brilliant and thoughtful of British humorists, Charles Lamb has had at no time no more sincere and constant admirers in the land of his birth than can be found in the United States. It may be due to the oft-asserted fact that Americans have a keener sense of humor than Britons, that his essays met here with earlier popular favor than they did in England, and that they are read here today, and enjoyed here today, more widely than in the British isles.

The circumstance that like our own Hawthorne he was confined for years to the cramping duties of a desk in a public institution, combined with the other circumstance that his life was darkened by one of the saddest tragedies that ever befell a man of genius, has contributed to the widespread interest felt here for generations in the man and his works.

It is well for us that our public taste has leaned toward such writers as Lamb in the past, and that, surfeited with the literary product of the times, it turns toward such writers in the present. No one can be a reader of Charles Lamb without being the better for it, and among the thousands who find pleasure in his writings today there will be rejoicing over the evidence which this auction sale gives of the continued high esteem in which he is held by collectors.

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan's Literary and Art Treasures

An article of peculiar interest to that large and growing class of our people which has a fondness for the rare, unique and beautiful, has just appeared in the "New York Times," presumably from the pen of Lord Northcliffe, the well known British newspaper publisher, who is at present visiting this country. It is the first published description and appreciation of the art collection of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, and, as such, it reveals for the first time the extent and variety and value of the treasures the great financier has been gathering for years in all parts of the Old World and which are now housed in his American home.

It would be impossible to give here even a summary of these treasures, but we take it that our readers will be glad if we shall name a few of the most important of them. It appears that the collection includes the Ashburnham Gospels and others of the most renowned bindings, the Golden Gospels of Henry VIII., Caxtons which even the British Museum cannot match; almost the only manuscript of Byron known to exist, Blake's original drawings of the "Book of Job," the originals of Horace Walpole's letters, the original drawings for the "Pickwick Papers," the manuscript of "Endymion," the manuscripts and drawings of "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson," Cornwallis' Terms of Surrender, originals of many of Burns' poems, manuscript by Dr. Johnson, the manuscript of "A Christmas Carol," and manuscripts of Charlotte Bronte, George Sand, Charles Reade, Bulwer Lytton and Emile Zola. There are thirty shelves of Bibles—two Guttenbergs (Mazarin), one on paper, the other on vellum; all the English Bibles from the Coverdale onward; Bibles owned by celebrated personages, and among the Elizabethan and Jacobean first editions, Shakespeare folios and quartos, Milton, Sidney, Spenser, Jonson, Drayton, Sir Thomas Browne, Waller, Burton and hundreds of others.

This is sufficient to indicate that, notwithstanding the obstacles which our tariff policy places in the way, there has been accumulated here in this instance, as we know to be the case in many others, a magnificent collection of literary and art treasures. From time to time the dispatches have contained information with regard to Mr. Morgan's purchases in the art galleries and art auctions of Europe, but his possessions in this particular had better be left to the imagination, since no partial list of them would be satisfactory.

This matter, of course, would have only the interest which attaches to private collections generally, and which is, in a large measure, due to idle curiosity, were it not for the widespread popular belief that eventually Mr. Morgan's collection will be presented to the American people.

The "Short" Session of Congress

It appears to be the general opinion in Washington official circles that the present session of Congress will be without interest or importance, from the point of view of general legislation, if the question of the admission of New Mexico into the Union be left out of the account. The attention of both houses, it is thought, will be taken up almost wholly by the appropriation bills and other matters of routine.

The estimates call for about $1,000,000,000, and as each appropriation bill involves details which will require a great deal of laborious consideration, in committee and on the floor, there cannot be, in the very nature of things, a large margin of time left for the discussion of other matters.

It has often been the case that a session of Congress which at the beginning promised to be unimportant has turned out to be quite the contrary. At present we are on the eve of some momentous administrative changes. The further expansion of the mail service, the parcels post, the postal savings bank, the waterways, the tariff, important matters relating to the army and navy establishments, to say nothing of certain political possibilities, are urging themselves forward, and it is impossible to foresee what may occur. We should not be surprised, at all events, to find cropping out in the proceedings of this "short" session indications, at least, of what we may expect in the form of progressive and constructive legislation during the Taft administration.

The Young Turks have now become so secure in their political position, it seems, that they can afford to be generous in their treatment of the Sultan. It is hardly to be expected the latter has any particular affection for the Young Turks, but it is only reasonable to assume he prefers their good to their bad will.

The fact that New York city consumes 32,886,295,951 cubic feet of gas in a single year, and that if this were stored in a pipe one square foot in cross section it would encircle the earth 248 times, gives one an inkling, at least, of what is meant by the "maw of a great city."

The ideal held up by Dr. Hillis, of an America in which there shall be no saloons, poorhouses or prisons, is not so far away as some people might imagine. If we shall only once get rid of the saloon, the poorhouse and prison problems will have taken a long step toward solution.

Onward Sweep of the Waterways Movement

The movement for the development of our present waterways and the creation of new systems of internal water highways has not been checked by public apathy, as some predicted, nor rendered powerless by sectional dispute, as others prophesied. From the time it was set on foot in the Mississippi valley, by advocates of the Lakes-to-Gulf canal project, to the present hour, it has continued to enlist new friends, to gain able champions and to spread over new territory. From being a middle-western and southern movement at the beginning, it has grown to be national and even international in character, for Canada has become deeply interested and is now taking an active part in its promotion.

The Fifth National River and Harbors Congress is to meet in Washington tomorrow. It will be attended, it is thought, by no fewer than 4,000 delegates. It will take up the entire waterways scheme in a comprehensive manner. "A policy and not a project," we are told, will be the motto of the gathering. Evidently those who are able to grasp the full significance of the waterways movement, and who are concerned in its welfare, are determined that it shall not be weighted with purely local enterprises, but, on the contrary, that it shall be nationalized, to the extent that every step taken along the line of development shall be for the ultimate good of the country as a whole.

The policy which will be outlined in a platform declaration by this gathering will be such, it is believe , as will give a fresh and a vigorous impetus to the movement, which may be said to have now reached the point where its further progress must, to a very large extent, be determined by the attitude and action of the national Legislature. The popular influence behind it, however, is not likely, by any means, to be either diminished or withdrawn until Congress shall have taken up the scheme in a comprehensive way and entered well upon its prosecution.

Why the Japanese Are Strong Men

An article under a London date published in this paper on Friday shed considerable light on the causes which have contributed toward making the Japanese a strong people and the Japanese empire a powerful nation.

At the time when the Japanese were achieving startling victories over the Russians by land and sea, when they were performing military and naval feats of a character to at once amaze and puzzle old-school observers in all parts of the world, hints were dropped as to some mysterious, occult power behind them, and not a few in quarters usually supposed to be enlightened were as quick as the unpretentiously ignorant and the superstitious to attribute the succession of victories to the supernatural. For a time the press of some of the European capitals gave publicity, if not countenance, to absurd theories, and out of it all sprang up abroad, and in a lesser degree at home, a horror of the so-called "Yellow Peril."

Now, as revealed by Colonel Haldane and other British military men who made a thorough and intelligent inquiry into the matter at the time, the secret of Japanese success in the war with Russia, and the secret of Japanese vigor, Japanese endurance and Japanese success in every field of endeavor into which they enter, is a very simple one, is not even a new one, is one which has been known to our own race from time immemorial. It is nothing more or less than the knowledge of right living.

To a greater degree than any other modern people, perhaps, the Japanese have been schooled to self-denial, self-repression, to the overcoming of fleshly appetites and lusts. As against a people drifting in an opposite direction, the result of their recent conflict with Russia could not have been different. It was a contest between a nation temperate, virile, clearheaded, against a nation intemperate, debilitated, intellectually befogged, and could have had only one outcome.